The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1894. NO. 12

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48. P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon,12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Tuesday, April 24, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
a, m		a m.			p. m.	
		6 20	Robertsdale		6 02	
		6 30	Cook's		5 49	
		6 43	Cole's		5 37	
		7 13	Saltillo		5 07	
		7 20	Three Springs		5 00	
		7 33	*Beersville		4 48	
		7 46	Rockhill			
1 10				9 58	4 36	
1 26		8 02	Shirley	9 42	4 20	
1 31		8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	4 13	
1 46		8 25	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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Madame's Ghost.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

It was a curious old house built in the time of the first Bonaparte. A French lady—tradition said she was a connection of Napoleon's or a very dear friend; she is certainly not mentioned in history—built the house and occupied it. When news came of his death she died of grief. Since then they said, she would sometimes open a door into the garden and glide out and in. Keys could not keep that door locked nor bolts fasten it. This is what the old couple who kept the place told Captain Pearce when he thought of buying it. He bought it all the same. He was not afraid of madame's ghost.

Still there can be no denying the fact, that that door did open couriously at mysterious times. Dirk, the German boy who had been found hungry on the road and been taken in and made a servant of, declared he had seen madame all in white; but she had hurt nobody. And here the family had lived and Hetabell the youngest had been born. They had all been very happy despite the mysterious door that would open and madame's ghost. But changes came, alas! The dear wife and mother died; one son went into business in California; one daughter married a man who took her straight away to Europe, and the other, though not far off, was still away. Old Captain Pearce had only his youngest girl with him now, and it is little wonder that he was loath to lose her.

It was natural for him to dislike any suitor who came, and particularly disagreeable to him was any one who seemed to him to take her fancy. When young Jack Halpine offered himself, Hetabell was commanded to refuse him.

She did not obey. She simply told Jack that her father objected and said they must wait until he changed his mind. After that, Jack did not call, but the mysterious door opened very often, and madame seemed to go out and in very frequently. Dirk saw her, from his garret window, in a white robe; but he did not see the white robe thrown aside afterward as Hetabell talked with Jack in the arbor.

That door was such a friend to the two lovers! They waited long. Captain Pearce did not relent. Jack "followed the sea," and he would never give his girl to a sailor, he said. A sailor's wife never knew whether her husband were alive or dead. Even a captain could not make a fortune. He knew that. Fortune had bestowed a legacy upon Captain Pearce himself, or where would he have been? He knew the sea and sailors, and he said "No" once and "No" again and "No" forever, until, one morning, the ghost of madame left the door wide open behind her.

It was found so in the morning, and for a while the servants said she had carried Miss Hetabell with her. But a letter was found on the pillow of her unrumpled bed that told another story.

Hetabell had gone away with young Jack Halpine to marry him. She begged her father to forgive her, and she said she loved him and would obey him in anything else. But the captain had no longer any faith in his daughter. From that moment he cast her off. He would read the letters she sent him, and when she came to his door he told the servant to bid her begone.

Still, while the honeymoon lasted, Jack and Hetabell were happy. They forgot everything in their love for each other. To be together always, what a dream that was! And Jack kept it up until money was very low in his purse, and began to think of filling it.

"The *Sea Gull* sails on Wednesday," he said one day.

"Does she?" asked Hetabell. "But why do you tell me of it?"

"Why, I sail with her!" said Jack.

"Oh, you cannot dream of leaving me!" moaned Hetabell.

"Needs must," said Jack. "Why, my dear, you knew you'd married a sailor."

"You must take to some other business. You must not, shall not, be forever away from me!" sobbed Hetabell.

But Jack explained to her that at his age he must go on as he had begun. One day he would get a ship; then she could always sail with him. But now—he gave her his pay and kissed her, and on Wednesday he sailed.

The day that he was gone, Hetabell went to her father's house again.

Dirk opened the door.

"It vas no use, madame," he said, when Hetabell asked him to speak to her father. No use. De old shentleman is bositiff you must not gome in."

He came out of the door as he spoke and drew it close behind him.

"He vas not vell, your fader," he said. "I must not egsite him. He is very queer. He has sent avay effry von but me. I cook, I do all. You does a very bad t'ing ven you marries dot fellow. You never can up pick spilled milk".

Hetabell went away again. The servant's manner was condescending and offensive. She lived alone in her little suite of rooms. She waited for a letter from Jack. At last one came. A passing ship had brought the mail of the *Sea Gull*. Another came when they reached port, and now he would start for home—for home and Hetabell—in about a week's time. Later, he wrote that they would be on their way next day. After that, no news; only silence and tidings of fearful storms. Then they said that the *Sea Gull* was missing.

Weeks passed. Months went by. There was nothing to hope for, but Hetabell hoped. At last a little baby came, and the mother lived and the child also. But it was quite certain now to everybody that the *Sea Gull* was lost with all on board. And soon the last penny in poor Hetabell's purse was gone. The landlady was a good woman, but she was poor. She came to Hetabell one day, and, in a confused manner and with a tear in her eye, told her that she could no longer have the rooms.

"You see, I need the rent," she said. "And you have a father, I'm told. Go to him. He's sure to help you."

Poor Hetabell! She had sold almost all of any value that she possessed. She offered the landlady her remaining bits of furniture, and the woman accepted them. Then she wrapped her child in a shawl, put on a cloak and hat, and took her last bit of money. She had sold her clock to get it. She went to pay the fare to her father's home.

She had walked from the depot and now, in the twilight, lingered about the garden. She dreaded an encounter with Dirk. If she could but see her father! But no one came out.

A light was lit in the upper room—none below. After awhile Dirk appeared, fastened the shutters and looked about him. She took heart of grace and went up to him.

"Dirk," she said, "I must see papa!"

The man had looked at her coldly before. This time his glance was furious.

"I will obey my orders," he said. "You must go avay. Ven you marry dat fellow you know it is ofer here. Go! Go, quick!

Hetabell went out at the gate and up the road.

Dirk entered the house and the bars and bolts clanked within; but Hetabell felt a new hope in her heart. Dirk was not obeying orders. She felt sure he was, for some purpose of his own, anxious to keep her away from her father.

She lingered in the shadow of an old church until all seemed quiet in the house, then she re-entered the garden.

She passed through the neglected space where once gay flowers grew in abundance and came to the little side-door—the mysterious door—"Madame's door," as it was called. She tried it with her hand, but it was fast. She sat on the old bench under a willow-tree hard by, warming her babe as best she could in her arms. The tradition ran that on moonlight nights madame's ghost opened this door precisely at twelve o'clock. There was a moon to-night. At twelve o'clock it was at its full.

How long the hours seemed! The church-cloch told them one by one—nine—ten—eleven—until the midnight was at hand. All the village seemed asleep. On such a night she was wont to come forth at that door to meet her lover. On such a night she left it to become his wife. How still it was! How strange! How dark! A sense of terror in the air, too, thrilling her every nerve! And now the clock was striking: One—two—three—four — five — six — (Hetabell's eyes were riveted on the door)—seven—eigh t— nine — she counted;—ten—eleven—twelve!

Great Heaven! The door had opened silently and softly. She fancied a little mist or smoke—a vapor—a shadowy figure, that vanished as she looked upon it. But whether this were so or not—the door of her father's house had been mysteriously opened to her. She waited not one instant. She arose and glided in. She knew the stairs too well to miss them. She glided up and entered her own room. The moon shone full through the window.

She laid the babe upon the bed; and it came into her mind to lie down there and sleep, and in the morning to seek her father. She heard him in his own room; his heavy breathing came through the widened crevice of the door. Softly she crept toward it and peeped in. He slept soundly. His face looked worn and old in the light of the night-lamp.

"He will forgive me," she said.

Then she took her white night-gown from the bag she carried, put it on and laid down beside her babe. She left the door open for the comfort of hearing her father breathe.

Soon she slept, but not long. There was a foot on the stairs. Some one stealthily descended from the garret and entered her father's room.

She sprang to her feet, the blood curdling in her vains, and stole to the door. She peeped through the aperture. Dirk stood beside her father's bed, a fiendish look upon his face, a hatchet lifted above his head. It was evident that he was about to murder his master.

Hetabell was a woman and unarmed, but she did not pause to say to herself: "He will kill me also!" She only flung the door wide open and rushed in upon him. She was dumb with horror. She saw her father arouse himself and fix his eyes upon Dirk and start to his feet, but as for the German, the effect of her appearance was astounding. The hatchet fell from his hand; he shrieked aloud: "It is the ghost of madame! It is the ghost of madame!" and fled toward the stairs. Down them he rushed to the mysterious door and out of it, and away, blindly, madly—anywhere.

Next morning some fieldward-going ploughmen found him lying at the foot of a precipice, with his back broken, and before he died he confessed that he had long planned to murder and rob his master.

However, Captain Pearce was not afraid of ghosts, and when his daughter knelt and told her story he forgave her. Besides, she had saved his life. She had come in good time, and who would ever know how the door was opened for her? The old man took Hetabell to his heart again. Nor did he turn from her when one day, not long after, news came that Jack Halpine was alive. The *Sea Gull* had been lost, but many of the crew were saved by a steamer bound for Norway. Now he was on his way home, and soon he clasped his wife in his arms and shook hands with the happy father.

"When you go away again, Jack," the old man said, "Hetabell will stay with me, and while you are here, you will stay, too. Madame's ghost has opened the door for both of you."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

There is a great deal of cowardice under the words, "It was the Lord's will." Without meaning to be irreverent would any one dare blame everything on his fellowman as the majority of the people do on God? If, for instance, I go out in the rain, catch cold, am ill, lose my business, and am a care and expence to my friends, have I any right to say to those who sympathize with me that I am submitting quietly to God's will? Had I not better say, "I was imprudent and am taking the consequences." God makes certain rules and leaves it to ourselves to decide whether we will keep them. If He were here readily to contradict us, we would not make so many statements about His will.—*Donahue's Magazine.*

THE CRADLE OF VICTORY.

A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION AT DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

Marking the Spot Where the Final Overthrow of British Rule Was Planned by Washington and Rochambeau—An Address by Vice-President Stevenson.

At Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution laid the base-stone of a monument at the old Livingston mansion to mark the place where Washington planned the Yorktown campaign. The day chosen for the celebration was the anniversary of the formal adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the United States flag. No efforts were spared to make the occasion a memorable one. Early in the morning a flood of gay streamers and flags was displayed from the houses of the village, and at 10.30 o'clock people began to gather at the Livingston house, where the literary exercises were to take place. The society and its guests, accompanied by the full marine band from the Brooklyn Navy Yard and a detachment from the Naval Battalion, left New York on the Starin Line steamer Howard Carroll from the foot of West Forty-fourth street at ten o'clock.

On board the steamer were more than 1000 persons, including Vice-President Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson, and Miss Stevenson; Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Mrs. Lavinia H. Dempsey, grand-niece of Sir Guy Carleton; the Rev. C. W. Delion Nichols, Lieutenant Seers, Rear-Admiral Gherardi, General Ewing, General Thomas Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Captain Mason, Miss Buell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Cook, Archbishop Corrigan, Archdeacon Tiffany, Admiral Benham, General Horace Porter, Captain Frank Ross and Governor Werts, of New Jersey.

On the arrival at Dobbs Ferry the company was received by the Local Citizens' Committee of Ninety. Out in the middle of the river the Miantonomoh and the Lancaster, gayly bedecked with hundreds of bright streamers, fired a salute as the guests landed. With the arrival of the guests occurred the procession of the school-children of Irvington, Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry and Hastings, more than 1000, led by the Seventy-first Regiment Band of New York. In front of the Livingston house, at 12 o'clock, they sang the National anthem. Earlier in the day there was a parade of firemen from various towns of Westchester County.

The literary exercises began at one o'clock in the following order: Invocation, by Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, who took the place of Bishop Potter, who was unable to be present. An address of welcome followed given by B. O. Bradley, and was responded to by Colonel John C. Calhoun.

Next followed the presentation of the deed of the site of the monument. Dr. Hasbrouck then accepted on behalf of the citizens the site and deeds of the gift. Chauncey M. Depew followed briefly.

Vice-President Stevenson then delivered his address. While the Vice-President was finishing his address a salute of seventeen guns was fired from one of the gunboats lying off the dock. Then a letter from M. Patenotre, French Ambassador to the United States, was read.

Historical addresses followed by General Horace Porter and General Stewart L. Woodford. Archbishop Corrigan then gave benediction. After the literary exercises were finished, luncheon was served to the invited guests at the Westminster School by the citizens of Dobbs Ferry.

The site on which the monument is being erected is about 200 feet in front of the historic Livingston mansion, now occupied by Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck. The monument will be of gray Maine granite, and it was expected that it would be completed by July 4 next. It will be about ten feet high, with a flat top, on which ultimately it is proposed to place a statue of Admiral Comte de Rochambeau, who had his headquarters there with Washington in 1783.

The monument will bear the following inscription:

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

"Here, August 14, 1781, Washington planned the Yorktown campaign, which brought to a triumphal end the war of American Independence.

"Here, May 6, 1783, Washington and Sir Guy Carleton arranged for the evacution of American soil by the British.

"And opposite this point, May 8, 1783, a British sloop of war fired seventeen guns in honor of the American commander-in-chief, the first salute by Great Britain to the United States of America."

The base stones are two in number. On the upper will be the names "Washington," "Rochambeau," in large letters. On the lower will be the inscription: "Erected June 14, 1894, by the New York State Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Old Glory's Birthplace.

Interesting ceremonies were held at Philadelphia, Penn., in the Council Chamber in historic old Independence Hall, in commemoration of the adoption by Congress on June 14, 1777, of the flag made by Betsy Ross from the design submitted to her by General Washington as the National emblem. The commemoration of "Flag Day" was the result of the efforts of the Pennsylvania society of the Colonial Dames of America, and the exercises in the State House were under the auspices of that society. The idea of the celebration is to foster and instil patriotic feelings in the minds of the younger generation, and in furtherance of this more than five hundred school children, girls and boys, were present in the morning, and were addressed by Mayor Stuart, Herbert Welsh, Dr. Edward Brooks and Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. Each of the speakers related tales of the country's greatness and the heroic deeds of its sons and daughters. The exercises were concluded by the presentation of a small United States flag to each of the children present. "Flag Day" will be observed annually thereafter.

Observed in New York.

The National, State and municipal flags were displayed on the City Hall and many public and private buildings in New York City, in commemoration of the 117th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the National ensign.

As a result of the privileges extended to Chinese exhibitors by Congress in connection with the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., it is stated that fully 230 Chinese laborers have gained admittance to the country, and are doubtless now registered.

THE manager of the Church Emigration Society of London says that notwithstanding the decrease in the total emigration to Canada this year the number of families applying for assistance is steadily increasing.

LATER NEWS.

AT a meeting of miners in Pennsylvania a majority of the men favored a settlement on terms which were proposed.

ERASTUS WIMAN, ex-partner of R. G. Dun & Co., was found guilty, at New York City, of forgery in the second degree. The jury made a strong recommendation to mercy. Under the verdict he could receive a sentence of not less than five nor more than ten years.

MINERS' conventions in a number of coal-mining districts voted to return to work on the basis of the Columbus agreement: the blockade on coal-carrying roads in Ohio was broken.

REPORTS of several hundred plates examined by the Chairman of the Armor Plate Investigating Committee showed that at least ninety per cent. of the plates made by Carnegie were undertreated.

THE Sugar Trust Investigating Committee at Washington began the examination of Senators.

ALL opposition to the peaceful succession of Abdul Aziz in Morocco appears to have subsided and the new Sultan has been peacefully proclaimed at Fez.

CARLOS EZETA, the deposed President of Salvador, sent a request to President Diaz to intercede at Washington for the refugees on board the Bennington.

REPORTS from Santa Anna, Brazil, indicated that a mob had possession of the city and was sacking it.

RICHARD CROKER, ex-leader of Tammany Hall, reached Queenstown, Ireland, on the Umbria; he said he had gone abroad for his health, and would remain there indefinitely.

YALE won the college baseball championship from Princeton at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the score of 9 to 5.

FIVE noted burglars were arrested by Central Office men in New York City. They all have long careers of crime and are accused of working the recent series of burglaries in New York City and Brooklyn.

THE coal strike in Central Pennsylvania was declared off, as a result of District President Bradley's conference with the operators. Settlement was reached on the basis of forty cents per net and forty-five cents per gross ton. Striking coal miners overpowered deputies and blew up a fan house with a bomb in Tarr Station, Penn.

THE United States protected cruiser Cincinnati went into commission at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. The ceremonies attending the function were brief.

GOVERNOR STONE, of Mississippi, has pardoned ex-Treasurer W. L. Hemingway, sentenced December 1, 1890, to five years in the penitentiary for failure to turn over to his successor in office $315,612.19.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has ordered suits against the Central, Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads, to recover an aggregate of over $171,000,000.

SENATOR QUAY admitted in his examination before the Senate Investigating Committee that he had speculated in sugar stock. Senator Ransom said his son had speculated in the stock and Senator Vest said that Senators Gorman, Brice and Smith insisted on granting the Trust's demands in the bill.

MORE than seventeen hundred persons have perished at Hong Kong, China, of the plague and 80,000 of the inhabitants have fled from the city.

SCOURGED BY FLAMES.

Jersey City's Extensive Abattoir and Stock Yards Burned.

Not in many years has such a destructive fire occurred in Jersey City, N. J., as that which destroyed the abattoir and cold storage warehouse of the Central Stock Yard and Transit Company, at the foot of Sixth street on the Hudson River. The total loss is estimated as approaching close to $2,000,000. The structure destroyed covered an area of five acres.

So rapidly did the fire spread that Watchman James McCarthy, who saw it and ran to give the alarm, heard the roar of the hungry flames when he was three blocks away.

Almost the entire plant of the company was built on piles. Hundreds of feet out into the river, and on the very edge of the artificial foundation, stood the building where the fire started. This was a gigantic affair. Its width on the river was 300 feet and it ran back 600 feet.

More than 5000 sheep were destroyed by the flames. The plaintive cries of the poor animals were distressing. But their torture was not of long duration. The fire came with such a rush that everything seemed to go up like a flash.

One of the pleasing incidents of the fire was the releasing by some thoughtful individual of a hundred or more sheep from a pen quite near the abattoir. The frightened animals did not wait for a leader, but instinctively sought to get as far as possible from the element which had destroyed their mates.

In addition to the five thousand sheep which were destroyed there were 939 head of dressed sheep in the refrigerator and 739 head killed and ready for shipment to Europe. Besides this stock there was an immense quantity of hides, fat, tallow and oil for oleomargerine.

The Stock Yards Company estimate their loss at about $1,500,000, consisting of buildings, slaughter house machinery, ice and refrigerating machinery, cattle boats and stock all totally destroyed. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Berwind White Coal Company, loss to coal barge and trestle, nearly $100,000.

The Central Stock Yard and Transit Company constructed their yards and buildings in January, 1874. Since that time there have been seven fires in the premises, but all were extinguished with comparative slight loss. The yard covered about five acres and was next to the largest of the small stockyards in the United States, the only larger one being that of Buffalo, N. Y. The principal stock handled was sheep.

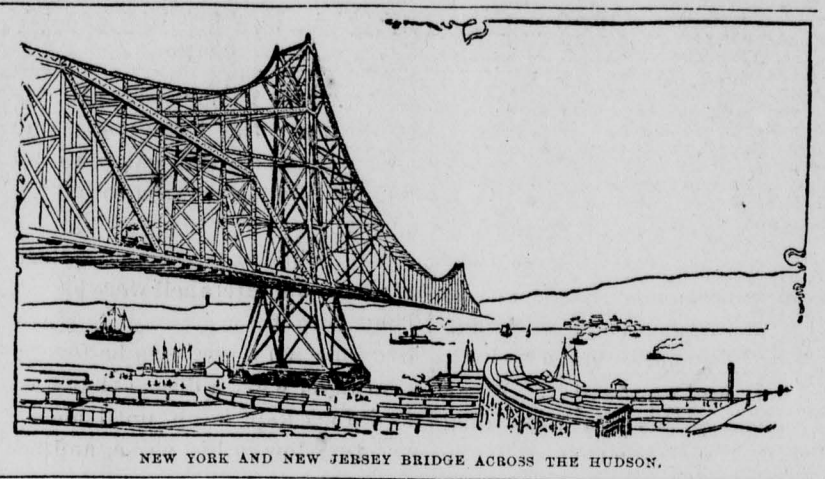
BALTIMORE, not to be outdone by Boston and Philadelphia, has decided to follow the example of those cities, and the park police in that city are now mounted on bicycles.

FORTY-FIVE Coxeyites have been sentenced to jail for sixty days for seizing a train in Heron, Idaho. They will be distributed among the various jails of the county.

HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

A Splendid Structure to Connect New York and New Jersey.

The President's signature to the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company's bill put that dual concern in the way of proceeding with its project without further delay. The whole scheme has been under consideration for years and both the New York and New Jersey Legislatures have passed acts creating commissions to locate the bridge and its approaches.



NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON.

The bill provides for the sanction of the Secretary of War, through his engineers, of the plans of the company. The present plans, as prepared provisionally by Engineers Thomas C. Clarke and Charles B. Brush, provide for a span of 2000 feet with a clear height above the spring high tides of 150 feet. There will be width enough for six tracks, and upon reaching the New York shore at or near Seventy-first street a viaduct will take trains down to Thirty-eighth street, on a line between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, thence the viaduct will curve east and reach a grand depot filling the space from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth streets, from Eighth avenue to Broadway. This station will be 400 feet by 1300 feet in plan, and the drawings show a grand and roomy hotel facing on Broadway for two blocks.

The grade of the two-mile-long viaduct will be forty feet to the mile. The basement of the station will be lofty in ceiling, owing to the slope of the ground to Eighth avenue. It will be utilized for trucks and other land vehicles.

In all fifteen present railroads will be connected with the bridge and its approaches. The New York and New Jersey Bridge Company expects to build the bridge in four years after the completion of the preliminaries, and the cost is estimated at $40,000,000.

THE SULTAN DEAD.

Muley Hassan, Ruler of Morocco, Passes Away Suddenly.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

Muley Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, died a few days ago, while journeying between Marakesh and Rabat. Everything is quiet for the moment, but the latest advices say that an uprising is expected throughout the country as a result of the death of the Sultan. No details as to the cause of death can be procured, but many sensational rumors are in circulation, and it is openly hinted that the Sultan was murdered. One report says that the Sultan died suddenly at Tadia, between Morocco and Casa Bianca, and that his son, Abdul Aziz, was shortly afterward proclaimed Sultan by the army and by the Ministers who accompanied the late Sultan on his journey. The latest dispatches from Morocco say that Muley Hassan died of malignant fever His successor, Mulai Abdul, is sixteen years old. He is the son of the old Sultan's favorite wife, a Circassian woman. The old Sultan's famous one-eyed son, the first born of his numerous children, is already regarded as a pretender, and it is feared that he will take advantage of the first opportunity to incite the people to rise in his behalf.

Muley Hassan, the late Sultan of Morocco, was born in 1831, and succeded to the throne September 25, 1873. His sudden death is likely to aggravate the friction that has long existed between the barbaric nation and European powers. The latest entanglement was that in which Spain became involved with Muley Hassan's subjects, the Riff tribes. This resulted in an expedition and sharp fighting, and finally Muley agreed to punish the Riffians and pay an indemnity. He hadn't paid this at the time of his sudden taking off. The power of the Sultan of Morocco was of an indefinite character among the distant tribesmen, and the result had been numerous disputes with foreign powers. In 1886 he refused to continue the European commercial treaties. The policy of the country adopted on this occasion was generally observed by other nations. In 1889 Muley sent a special mission to European nations, That year he issued a proclamation, forbidding assaults on Christians. Muley Hassan was a handsome man of the Oriental type. His court was noted for its splendor and luxury. Aside from the romantic interest of his nation, his country had additional interest from the anxiety of European nations to take part in its dismemberment when the times were ripe therefor.

WIFE, CHILD AND SELF.

Made Desperate by Hunger, a Hoosier Borrows a Gun and Ends All.

The grown sons of George Brock found the bodies of their father, their mother and their youngest brother in a secluded hollow near Gorden, Ind. The bodies were inclosed in a rude pen, built by Brock to keep the hogs from devouring them.

The fact that the pen had been built shows that Brock had planned the murders carefully. He persuaded his wife and boy to leave the house with him, on the pretense of going to call on the mother of Mrs. Brock, who lived a short distance away. When they neared the hollow where he had erected the pen, Brock shot and killed his wife and son with a gun he had borrowed from his brother-in-law, and then dragged the bodies inside the pen. There were evidences of a struggle between the husband and wife, before Brock killed her. After covering the heads of his two victims with sacks, Brock lay down on the ground beside the body of his wife. By the aid of a wagon spoke he touched off the gun. His head was blown off, and was found some distance away. He had been made desperate by poverty and hunger.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Sultan of Turkey will soon make a tour of Europe.

MOODY'S books of hymns have earned their author $1,250,000 in twenty years.

ALLEN CANDLER, the Secretary of State of Georgia, is popularly known as the Plowboy of Pigeon Roost.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, is the oldest living ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT BONNER, of New York, was chosen President of the Scotch-Irish Society, in session at Des Moines, Iowa.

CHURCH people of England are flooding Premier Rosebery with protests against his patronage of horse racing.

QUEEN VICTORIA entertained the delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association in her private gardens at Windsor.

BRONISLAW HUBERMAN, the new ten-year-old violin prodigy who is astonishing London, is a Pole, only four feet high.

ANDREW CARNEGIE and Henry Phipps, Jr., will give to Pittsburg a telescope containing the largest lens in the world.

THE grandmother of the German Kaiser was, in early life, a musician of marked ability, and composed many marches for the Prussian army.

DR. JOHN CONTEE FAIRFAX, of Maryland, is the only English peer who is an American citizen. He has never taken his seat in the House of Lords.

VERDI, the composer, was a handsome youth, and though now past eighty he retains some of his former good looks. He is spare and rather tall.

THE position of British Consul-General at New York, from which post Sir William Lane Booker is soon to retire after a very long term of service, is the most valuable in the British Consular service, being worth $10,000 a year.

JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, Supreme Court Reporter for Indiana, is called the silver-tongued orator of the Hoosier State. He holds the same office that General Harrison resigned to go into the field at the outbreak of the war.

SENATOR HILL, of New York, takes all his meals in his room privately. He takes the same thing every day for breakfast and dinner—sirloin, fried potatoes, coffee and bread. He always eats in his shirt-sleeves and reads his letters while he eats.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, who was knighted the other day by Queen Victoria, is still hale and hearty, and takes an absorbing interest in everything relating to the welfare and progress of the association.

MRS. DREW, Mr. Gladstone's daughter, first reads over all the new books sent to him. She selects those she thinks he would care to see. Mr. Gladstone reads a new book very rapidly. He rarely gives more than an hour to the average novel, but he manages to get its points.

ONE of the most popular song writers in England is J. L. Malloy, an Irishman by birth, and a lawyer by profession. He stands high at the English bar, but being passionately fond of music, like Silas Wagg, he drops into poetry by way of recreation, but he writes with more heart than men do for bread and butter.

THE Emperor of Germany drinks nothing but Mexican coffee, and a year's supply is sent to him regularly after every harvest from a plantation in the State of Michoacan, which lies on the Pacific coast of Mexico about midway between the United States and Central America. There is a large German colony there which has been cultivating coffee for many years.

THE King of Italy has conferred upon Professor Virchow, the famous German surgeon, the grand cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus. Professor Virchow is one of those men who seem to have time for everything. He is a university professor, an editor, a contributor to numerous journals, a politician, and finds opportunity to attend the meetings of scores of societies to which he belongs.

THE PLATE WINS.

Value of the Harvey Process Proved at Indian Head.

Without notice, Captain Sampson, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, slipped quietly out of Washington to the Indian Head proving ground, and fired two shots from the twelve-inch rifle at the seventeen-inch Bethlehem armor plate, against the testing of which, under standard conditions, the company had vainly protested.

The result was the complete triumph of the plate, and the demonstration of the value and practicability of the Harvey process as applied to plates of this thickness. The plate was curved, representing 300 tons of armor intended for the barbettes of the battle ship Massachusetts. It measured eight by twelve feet, and weighed thirty tons.

It is calculated that with every 1200-pound steer there are 339 pounds of waste.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

GREAT BRITAIN has 176,520 owners of farms.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

CHECK Colds and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure*. Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Magic Touch

OF

Hood's Sarsaparilla

You smile at the idea. But if you are a sufferer from

Dyspepsia

And indigestion, try a bottle, and before you have taken half a dozen doses, you will think, and no doubt exclaim "That just hits it!" "That

Hood's *Sarsaparilla* **Cures**

soothing effect is a magic touch!" Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates a natural, healthy desire for food, gives refreshing sleep.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient.

The Cloth Cannot be Sewed.

The bullet-proof cloth invented by Dowe, the German tailor, about which so much has been said recently, seems to be of very doubtful value, after all. It is said that it simply cannot be used as wearing apparel, as its thickness and composition forbid its being cut, or shaped, or sewed, as is necessary in the manufacture of clothing. Everyone who has thought of the bullet-proof cloth has associated it with something a man could put on when he went into battle and take off when he left the field. It appears that the material must be carried in the knapsack or in the blanket roll, and wound around the body where protection is needed. Perhaps, after all, the "cloth" will be found more useful for shields and torpedo nets than as a species of armor for the soldier. The material is said to be about half an inch thick, and not flexible. One observer, who has reported to the war department on the stuff, describes it as a wire netting, incased in what appears to be a cement substance. The "coat," or garment, which was recently used in experiment abroad, weighed about six pounds, and costs about fifty cents a pound to manufacture.—New Orleans Picayune.

American Watches as Good as Any.

Some folks still believe that only the Swiss watch is to be depended upon, but retail watch dealers say that the best American watches are as good as any. The most expensive Swiss watches have a more complicated machinery than American watches, and it is more difficult, therefore, to have them properly repaired in this country than the American watch.—New York Sun.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will **not** accept any substitute if offered.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Another Chance."

TEXT: "If the tree fall toward the south or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth there it shall be."—Ecclesiastes xi., 3.

There is a hovering hope in the minds of a vast multitude that there will be an opportunity in the next world to correct the mistakes of this; that if we do make complete shipwreck of our earthly life it will be on a shore, up which we may walk to a palace; that, as a defendant may lose his case in the circuit court and carry it up to the supreme court or court of chancery and get a reversal of judgment in his behalf, all the costs being thrown over on the other party, so, if we fail in the earthly trial, we may in the higher jurisdiction of eternity have the judgment of the lower court set aside, all the costs remitted, and we may be victorious defendants forever. My object in this sermon is to show that common sense as well as my text declares that such an expectation is chimerical. You say that the impenitent man, having got into the next world and seeing the disaster, will, as a result of that disaster, turn, the pain the cause of his reformation. But you can find 10,000 instances in this world of men who have done wrong, and distress overtook them suddenly. Did the distress heal them? No; they went right on.

That man was flung of dissipations. "You must stop drinking," said the doctor, "and quit the fast life you are leading, or it will destroy you." The patient suffers paroxysm after paroxysm, but under skillful medical treatment he begins to sit up, begins to walk about the room, begins to go to business. And, lo, he goes back to the same grog-shop for his morning dram, and his evening dram, and the drams between. Flat down again? Same doctor! Same physical anguish! Same medical warning! Now the illness is more protracted, the liver is more stubborn, the stomach more irritable, and the digestive organs are more rebellious. But after a while he is out again, goes back to the dramshops and goes the same round of sacrilege against his physical health.

He sees that his downward course is ruining his household; that his life is a perpetual perjury against his marriage vow; that that broken hearted woman is so unlike the hopeful young wife whom he married that her old schoolmates do not recognize her; that his sons are to be taunted for a lifetime by the father's drunkenness; that the daughters are to pass into life under the scarification of a disreputable ancestor. He is drinking up their happiness, their prospects for this life, and perhaps for the life to come. Sometimes an appreciation of what he is doing comes upon him. His nervous system is all a-tangle. From crown of head to sole of foot he is one aching, rasping, crucifying, damning torture. Where is he? In hell on earth. Does it reform him?

After awhile he has delirium tremens, with a whole jungle of hissing reptiles let out on his pillow, and his screams horrify the neighbors as he dashes out of his bed, crying, "Take these things off me!" As he sits pale and convalescent the doctor says. "Now, I want to have a plain talk with you, my dear fellow. The next attack of this kind you have you will be beyond all medical skill, and you will die." He gets better and goes forth into the same fight again. This time medicine takes no effect. Consultation of physicians agree in saying there is no hope. Death ends the scene.

That process of inebriation, warning and dissolution is going on within a stone's throw of you, going on in all the neighborhoods of Christendom. Pain does not correct. Suffering does not reform. What is true in one sense is true in all senses and will forever be so, and yet men are expecting in the next world purgatorial rejuvenation. Take up the printed reports of the prisons of the United States, and you will find that the vast majority of the incarcerated have been there before, some of them four, five, six times. With 1,000,000 illustrations all working the other way in this world, people are expecting that distress in the next state will be salvatory. You cannot imagine any worse torture in any other world than that which some men have suffered here, and without any salutary consequence.

Furthermore, the prospect of a reformation in the next world is more improbable than a reformation here. In this world the life started with innocence of infancy. In the case supposed the other life will open with all the accumulated bad habits of many years upon him. Surely it is easier to build a strong ship out of new timber than out of an old hulk that has been ground up in the breakers. If with innocence to begin with in this life a man does not become godly, what prospect is there that in the next world, starting with sin, there would be a seraph evoluted? Surely the sculptor has more prospect of making a fine statue out of a block of pure white Parian marble than out of an old black rock seamed and cracked with the storms of a half century. Surely upon a clean white sheet of paper it is easier to write a deed or a will than upon a sheet of paper all scribbled and blotted and torn from top to bottom. Yet men seem to think that, though the life that began here comparatively perfect turned out badly, the next life will succeed, though it starts with a dead failure.

"But," says some one, "I think we ought to have a chance in the next life, because this life is so short it allows only small opportunity. We hardly have time to turn around between cradle and tomb, the wood of the one almost touching the marble of the other." But do you know what made the ancient deluge a necessity? It was the longevity of the antediluvians. They were worse in the second century of their lifetime than in the first hundred years, and still worse in the third century, and still worse all the way on to 700, 800 and 900 years, and the earth had to be washed and scrubbed and soaked and anchored clear out of sight for more than a month before it could be made fit for decent people to live in.

Longevity never cures impenitency. All the pictures of Time represent him with a scythe to cut, but I never saw any picture of Time with a case of medicines to heal. Seneca says that Nero for the first five years of his public life was set up for an example of clemency and kindness, but his path all the way descended until at 68 A. D. he became a suicide. If 800 years did not make antediluvians any better, but only made them worse, the ages of eternity could have no effect except prolongation of depravity.

"But," says some one, "in the future state evil surroundings will be withdrawn and elevated influences substituted, and hence expurgation and sublimation and glorification." But the righteous, all their sins forgiven, have passed on into a beatific state, and consequently the unsaved will be left alone. It cannot be expected that Dr. Duff, who exhausted himself in teaching Hindoos the way to heaven, and Dr. Abeel, who gave his life in the evangelization of China, and Adoniram Judson, who toiled for the redemption of Borneo, should be sent down by some celestial missionary society to educate those who wasted all their earthly existence. Evangelistic and missionary efforts are ended. The entire kingdom of the morally bankrupt by themselves, where are the salvatory influences to come from? Can one speckled and bad apple in a barrel of diseased apples turn the other apples good? Can those who are themselves down help others up? Can those who have themselves failed in the business of the soul pay the debts of their spiritual insolvents? Can a million wrongs make one right?

Poneropolis was a city where King Philip of Thracia put all the bad people of his kingdom. If any man had opened a primary school at Poneropolis, I do not think the parents from other cities would have sent their children there. Instead of amendment in the other world, all the associations, now that the good are evolved, will be degenerating and down. You would not want to send a man to a cholera or yellow fever hospital for his health, and the great lazaretto of the next world, containing the diseased and plague struck, will be a poor place for moral recovery. If the surroundings in this world were crowded of temptation, the surroundings of the next world, after the righteous have passed up and on, will be a thousand per cent. more crowded of temptation.

The Count of Chateaubriand made his little son sleep at night at the top of a castle turret, where the winds howled, and where specters were said to haunt the place, and while the mother and sisters almost died with fright the son tells us that the process gave him nerves that could not tremble and a courage that never faltered. But I don't think that towers of darkness and the spectral world swept by sirocco and euroclydon will ever fit one for the land of eternal sunshine. I wonder what is the curriculum of that college of inferno, where, after proper preparation by the sins of this life, the candidate enters, passing on from freshman class of depravity to sophomore of abandonment, and from sophomore to junior, and from junior to senior, and day of graduation comes, and with diploma signed by satan, the president, and other professorial demoniacs, attesting that the candidate has been long enough under their drill, he passes up to enter heaven! Pandemonium a preparative course for heavenly admission! Ah, my friends, satan and his coherts have fitted uncounted millions for ruin, but never fitted one soul for happiness!

Furthermore, it would not be safe for this world if men had another chance in the next. If it had been announced that, however wickedly a man might act in this world, he could fix it up all right in the next, society would be terribly demoralized, and the human race demolished in a few years. The fear that if we are bad and unforgiven here it will not be well for us in the next existence is the chief influence that keeps civilization from rushing back to semibarbarism, and semibarbarism from rushing into mighty savagery, and midnight savagery from extinction, for it is the astringent impression of all nations. Christian and heathen, that there is no future chance for those who have wasted this.

Multitudes of men who are kept within bounds would say: "Go to, now! Let me get all out of this life there is in it. Come, gluttony and inebriation and uncleanness and revenge and all sensualities, and wait upon me! My life may be somewhat shortened in this world by dissoluteness, but that will only make heavenly indulgence on a larger scale the sooner possible. I will overtake the saints at last and will enter the heavenly temple only a little later than those who behaved themselves here. I will on my way to heaven take a little wider excursion than those who were on earth pious, and I shall go to heaven via gehenna and via sheol." Another chance in the next world means free license and wild abandonment in this.

Suppose you were a party in an important case at law, and you knew from consultation with judges and attorneys that it would be tried twice, and the first trial would be of little importance, but that the second would decide everything, for which trial would you make the most preparation, for which retain the ablest attorneys, for which be most anxious about the attendance of witnesses? You would put all the stress upon the second trial, all the anxiety, all the expenditure, saying, "The first is nothing, the last is everything." Give the race an assurance of a second and more important trial in the subsequent life, and all the preparation for eternity would be "post mortem," post funeral, post sepulchral, and the world with one jerk be pitched off into impiety and godlessness.

Furthermore, let me ask why a chance should be given in the next world if we have refused innumerable chances in this? Suppose you give a banquet, and you invite a vast number of friends, but one man declines to come or treats your invitation with indifference. You in the course of twenty years give twenty banquets, and the same man is invited to them all and treats them all in the same obnoxious way. After a while you remove to another house, larger and better, and you again invite your friends, but send no invitation to the man who declined or neglected the other invitations. Are you to blame? Has he a right to expect to be invited after all the indignities he has done you? God in this world has invited us all to the banquet of His grace. He invited us by His providence and His spirit 365 days of every year since we knew our right hand from our left. If we declined it every time or treated the invitation with indifference and gave twenty or forty or fifty years of indignity on our part toward the banqueter, and at last He spreads the banquet in a more luxurious and kingly place, amid the heavenly gardens, have we a right to expect Him to invite us again, and have we a right to blame Him if He does not invite us?

If twelve gates of salvation stood open twenty years or fifty years for our admission, and at the end of that time they are closed, can we complain of it and say: "These gates ought to be open again. Give us another chance?" If the steamer is to sail for Hamburg, and we want to get to Germany by that line, and we read in every evening and every morning newspaper that it will sail on a certain day, for two weeks we have that advertisement before our eyes, and then we go down to the docks fifteen minutes after it has shoved off into the stream and say: "Come back! Give me another chance! It is not fair to treat me in this way! Swing up to the dock again and throw out planks and let me come on board!" Such behavior would invite arrest as a madman.

And if, after the gospel ship has lain at anchor before our eyes for years and years, and all the benign voices of earth and heaven have urged us to get on board, as she might sail away at any moment, and after awhile she sails without us, is it common sense to expect her to come back? You might as well go out on the highlands at Navesink and call to the Majestic after she has been three days out and expect her to return as to call back an opportunity for heaven when it once has sped away. All heaven offered us as a gratuity, and for a lifetime we refuse to take it, and then rush on the bosses of Jehovah's buckler demanding another chance. There ought to be, there can be, there will be, no such thing as posthumous opportunity. Thus our common sense agrees with my text, "If the tree fall toward the south or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth there it shall be."

You see this idea lifts this world up from an unimportant way station to a platform of stupendous issues and makes all eternity whirl around this hour. But one trial for which all the preparation must be made in this world or never made at all. That piles up all the emphases and all the climaxes and all the destinies into life here. No other chance! Oh, how that augments the value and importance of this chance!

Alexander with his army used to surround a city and then would lift a great light in token to the people that if they surrendered before that light went out all would be well, but if once the light went out then the battering rams would swing against the wall, and demolition and disaster would follow. Well, all we need do for our present and everlasting safety is to make surrender to Christ, the King and Conqueror—surrender of our hearts, surrender of our lives, surrender of everything. And He keeps a great light burning, light of gospel invitation, light kindled with the wood of the cross and flaming up against the dark night of our sin and sorrow. Surrender while that great light continues to burn, for after it goes out there will be no other opportunity of making peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Talk of another chance! Why, this is a supernal chance!

In the time of Edward VI., at the battle of Musselburg, a private soldier, seeing that the Earl of Huntley had lost his helmet, took off his own helmet and put it upon the head of the earl, and the head of the private soldier, uncovered, he was soon slain, while his commander rode safely out of the battle. But in our case, instead of a private soldier offering helmet to an earl, it is a King putting His crown upon an unworthy subject, the King dying that we might live. Tell it to all points of the compass. Tell it to night and day. Tell it to all earth and heaven. Tell it to all centuries, all ages, all millenniums, that we have such a magnificent chance in this world that we need no other chance in the next.

I am in the burnished judgment hall of the last day. A great white throne is lifted, but the judge has not yet taken it. While we are waiting for his arrival I hear immortal spirits in conversation. "What are you waiting here for?" says a soul that went up from Madagascar to a soul that ascended from America. The latter says, "I came from America where forty years I heard the gospel preached and Bible read, and from the prayer that I learned in infancy on my mother's knee until my last hour I had gospel advantage, but for some reason I did not make the Christian choice, and I am here waiting for the judge to give me a new trial and another chance." "Strange!" says the other. "I had but one gospel call in Madagascar, and I accepted it, and I do not need another chance."

"Why are you here?" says one who on earth had feeblest intellect to one who had great brain and silvery tongue and scepters of influence. The latter responds: "Oh, I knew more than my fellows. I mastered libraries and had learned titles from colleges, and my name was a synonym for eloquence and power. And yet I neglected my soul, and I am here waiting for a new trial." "Strange," says the one of the feeble earthly capacity. "I knew but little of worldly knowledge, but I knew Christ and made Him my partner, and have no need of another chance."

Now the ground trembles with the approaching chariot. The great folding doors of the hall swing open. "Stand back?" cry the celestial ushers. "Stand back, and let the judge of quick and dead pass through!" He takes the throne, and looking over the throng of nations He says, "Come to judgment, the last judgment, the holy judgment?" By one flash from the throne all the history of each one flames forth to the vision of Himself and all others. "Divide!" says the judge to the assembly. "Divide!" echo the walls. "Divide!" cry the guards angelic.

And now the immortals separate, rushing this way and that, and after awhile there is a great aisle between them, and a great vacuum widening and widening, and the judge, turning to the throng on one side, says, "He that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still," and then, turning toward the throng on the opposite side, he says, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still," and then, lifting one hand toward each group, he declares, "If the tree fall toward the south or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth there it shall be." And then I hear something jar with a great sound. It is the closing of the book of judgment. The judge ascends the stairs behind the throne. The hall of the last assize is cleared and shut. The high court of eternity is adjourned forever.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The starfish has five eyes.

The compound eye of the Mordella beetle contains 25,000 facets.

The feebler the patient the less dangerous it is to take chloroform.

Prof. Charteris, of Glasgow, Scotland, asserts that chloroform taken internally in suitable doses is a sure cure for sea sickness.

Statistics prove that this earth has been inhabited by no less than 66,627,842, 338,075,266 human beings since the beginning of time.

The ship channel from the Gulf of Mexico to the city of Mobile, Ala., is soon to be lighted by electricity. The plant will be the largest so far used for a similar purpose. The channel is 30 miles long, and the alternating current system has been adopted.

The general public are of the belief that the word "storm" simply implies a precipitation of some kind, either rain, snow, or sleet, when, in fact, in a scientific sense the word "storm" means "wind in motion," and when storm is mentioned by the Weather Bureau it is expected that the winds will be high, regardless of the attending conditions.

A large market gardner of Arlington, Mass., has been experimenting with the electric light in his greenhouses. He claims that by the use of the electric light he gains five days in each of his three crops of lettuce—that is, two weeks in a season. He claims that the gain on one crop pays the all expenses of the electric lighting for the season, thus giving him the gain on the other two crops.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping. Royal Baking Powder makes hot bread wholesome. Perfectly leavens without fermentation. Qualities that are peculiar to it alone.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Shah of Persia's Great Pearl.

They say the Shah of Persia possesses a pearl which was originally sold to the then ruler by Tavernier, a great traveler, for $500,000. It is now said to be worth $650,000. The Iman of Muscat has a pearl weighing 12½ carats, worth about $165,000. Years ago I remember seeing a beautiful pink pearl set as a rosebud, with leaves in green and gold enamel, says an English writer. It was given, I think, by some royal personages to the man who wore it as a scarfpin; but pink pearls are less valuable than white or black ones, the latter being, I presume, sought after because of their rarity, like black swans. Queen Victoria, however, has a very fine necklace of pink pearls, worth many thousands of pounds; while the Empresses of Russia and Austria carry off the palm as possessors of black pearls; and for white pearls, perhaps, it would be hard to match the necklaces of two of the Baronesses de Rothschild, one of which is valued at over $200,000.—New York Journal.

Hints to Athletes.

When a man dies from heart failure after excessive exertion it is because he rests too completely after the effort and allows too great a rush of blood to the left lung and the region of the heart. When an athlete is in good training he runs no risk at all if he lies down after a hard race, but when he commences training every spring he learns by experience that he must rest up gradually after heavy exertion. If a man runs a mile rapidly when overburdened with flesh, and then lies down or sits down, he experiences a choking sensation which sometimes leads to the rupture of a blood vessel. If, on the other hand, he walks around the track until he cools off a little, the unpleasant sensation is not felt at all. When a man runs rapidly to catch a train he ought to keep on his feet for a few minutes after he is through with the exertion, and if he cannot conveniently keep in motion, he should breathe as freely as possible and be careful to keep the whole of his lungs busy for at least several seconds. When he does this all risk is averted.—New York Dispatch.

The Chinese Pink.

The Chinese pink was first sent from China to Paris by missionaries in 1805. The double ones were first noted among seedlings in 1719 in Paris gardens. Of late years the improvement has been rapid, and to-day there are few more satisfactory or beautiful plants in garden borders than the improved China pinks.—New York Observer.

Artificial Ice.

In the manufacture of artificial ice one ton of coal is required to produce from five to ten tons of ice, according to the quality of the machine used. Very little waste occurs, and the artificial ice is made more cheaply than the ordinary lake or river ice can be harvested and stored. Artificial ice is practically free from impurities—Atlanta Constitution.

IT GIVES WARNING that there's trouble ahead—if you're getting thin. It shows that your blood is impoverished, and your organs deranged, so that whatever you eat fails to properly nourish you. And just as long as you remain in this condition, Consumption, Pneumonia, and other Scrofulous and dangerous diseases are likely to fasten upon you. You should build yourself up with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Purify and enrich the blood, rouse every organ into natural action, and build up healthy, wholesome, necessary flesh.

Ocean Port, N. J.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—We have used your "G.M.D." in our family and find nothing else to equal it. One of our children had the pneumonia, and one lung become consolidated, but by the use of the "Discovery" she has entirely recovered, and is now in good health.

Ruth A. Sickles

TRADE "LINENE" MARK

COLLARS and CUFFS.

The best and most economical Collars and Cuffs worn. Reversible. Look well. Fit well. Wear well. A box of Ten collars or Five pairs of cuffs 25 cts. Sample collar and pair of cuffs by mail for 6 cents. Name the size and style desired and address the Reversible Collar Co., 27 Kilby st., Boston or 77 Franklin st., New York.

MRS. RUTHKRANZ, 23 years' experience in midwifery, takes ladies before and during confinement; skillful treatment; confidential. Infants adopted. Female complaints. Private Ladies' Hospital, 169 East 81st Street, New York City.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

PATENTS A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

NYNU—25

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

LOVELL Diamond Cycles ARE THE BEST MADE.
ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
HIGH GRADE IN EVERY RESPECT.
THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE.

WHAT IS IT?

WHY? THE WONDER OF THE AGE. CALL AND SEE IT.

GIRAFFE.

Send for our Special Bargain List of second-hand and shop-worn Wheels. We have got just what you want.
CATALOGUES FREE TO ALL. AGENTS WANTED.
HIGH GRADE BICYCLE FOR $43.75 We have a limited number of our past season's wheels of standard make and high grade quality, which we are closing out at the above low price. A rare chance to get a first-class durable wheel at a bargain. They are full size gents' wheels, ball bearing and fitted with pneumatic tires. Send $5 to guarantee express charges, and we will ship C. O. D. $38.75, with the privilege of examination, if desired. Apply to our agents or direct to us.
OUR SPORTING GOODS LINE IS UNEXCELLED.
Send ten cents (the actual cost of mailing) in stamps or money for large illustrated four hundred page catalogue, containing all kinds of Sporting Goods and hundreds of other articles.
JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,
131 Broad St. and 147 Washington St., BOSTON.

"DON'T BORROW TROUBLE." BUY
SAPOLIO
'TIS CHEAPER IN THE END.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

A. J. Miller spent several days in Altoona on business last week.

Candidates and politics are looking up even if trade is despressed.

Dr. Robt. Campbell, of Philadelphia visited in town a few days last week.

The annual examination for teachers of our public schools took place yesterday.

The recent hot weather has brought out the full crop of straw hats and seersuckers.

G. C. Hain, of Newport, and H. W. Pyles, of Waterloo, were visitors in town last week.

Since the weather has settled itself the bicycle club are putting their track in shape for racing purposes.

A number of our citizens journeyed to Mifflintown to see the hanging of the murderer Carpenter on Thursday last.

H. W. Harrison and Miss Jean McDonald, of this place, were married at the home of the bride on Thursday evening last.

The school board met last week and elected S. W. McClure, of East Waterford, Juniata county, principal for the coming term.

Rev. Wm. Brill of the M. E. church and Rev. D. H. Campbell of the Presbyterian church exchanged pulpits on Sunday evening last.

George Stewart, an employee of the chair factory, cut his hand so severely last week that he is compelled to take an enforced vacation.

The Republican primaries to choose delegates to the county convention to be held Tuesday, the 26th inst., will be held on Saturday evening, the 23d.

Dr. Z. B. Taylor, of Orbisonia, candidate for the legislature, was in town interviewing the people on Monday last. Hon. Jno. S. Bare was also in town on the same mission last Friday.

The Mount Union base ball club journeyed to Mifflin on Thursday last and played the team of that place. At the end of the sixth inning the game was called, score: 9 to 1 in favor of Mifflin.

The house occupied as a dwelling by Lewis Norris on Water street was found to be on fire on Monday at noon, but by promptly responding to the alarm given what might have been a destructive blaze was averted, as the buildings on that block are frame and closely together.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mart Bum rejoices over the arrival of a young boy at his house.

C. M. Glasgow and family, of Altoona, are visiting friends in the valley.

Candidates were as numerous in the valley the past week as festivals are some weeks.

I am informed Madison Swope has a horse that is badly used up by getting into a barb wire fence.

Quite a number of sheep died during the wet and cold weather; different causes are assigned for it.

The wheat crop was injured considably by the frost on the morning of the 29th of May and now it is visited by a small bug which is also on the oats by the countless millions. What effect they may have on both remain to be seen.

The Denny & Trimble mill has been moved to the David farm where they will cut Mr. David's barn bill and probably C. W. Steel's barn bill also. Both men were disappointed by another party agreeing to do their sawing and failing to do so. They will have a good lot of timber to cut on the David land beside the barn bills.

There has been an unusual amount of new fence built in the valley the past spring. Some of posts and boards, some of wire and some of the old fashioned worm fence. The first and last may cost more but it is much safer and gives the money to home laborers which need to be cared for more than the manufacturers and beside this it keeps the money in our midst.

Not long since I learned that I was blamed for writing a certain item which was published in the ITEM in 1892. I felt very sure that I had not written the item but to satisfy myself positively, "as my memory is not the best," I referred to the files and was naturally glad to find it in another ones items, and quite recently my special friend, Eli Keith, of Eagle Foundry, writes that I charged him with raising his barn on Sunday. Now, I know Eli to be too good a fellow to think of the like and too good a friend of mine to willfully blame me with what I am innocent of. I am sure without refering to the files that it was not the Trough Creek correspondent that blamed him. He was only mistaken and is forgiven.

CALVIN.

Picnic at Colfax on Wednesday, the 20th.

Children's service at Harmony next Sunday at 10 A. M.

C. M. Glasgow and wife, of Altoona, are visiting in this vale.

Rev. Lipscomb, of West Virginia, was a welcome guest at the home of J. M. Stever last week.

The Calvin cornet band is $20 better off financially since their trip to Hawn's bridge on Saturday.

John Mierley and son, Solomon, of Huntingdon, are putting up a lot of new fence on the former's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Huston Heeter, of Fulton county, are visiting the parents of Mrs. Heeter, Joshua Gosnell and wife.

Milliken, Knode and Z. B. Taylor, legislative candidates, were looking up their interests last week through this section.

The Children's day services at Otterbein last Sunday was largely attended. The church was decorated with flowers of almost every hue. Recitations and music were well rendered. Much credit is due the superintendent and leaders for the untiring work and patience in preparing the program, this being the first service of this kind held in the U. B. church here.

The M. E. church at this place which has been undergoing some repairs on the exterior and repainted and carpeted in the interior will be reopened next Sunday, the 24th. Services on Saturday evening, the 23d. Sunday, 10 A. M. preaching; 2.30 P. M, Epworth rally; preaching, 8 P. M. Revs. B. H. Hart, of Huntingdon, Wallace, of Saxton, Decker, of Manor Hill, Shoemaker, of Saltillo, will be present.

HILL CREEK.

Our Methodist friends are busy drilling their little folks for Children's Day next Sabbath.

Miss Mazy McCollum, of Allensville, is spending some time with Miss Margaret Carothers.

The Lutherans will hold a festival in the church basement next Friday and Saturday evenings.

John Rutherford, wife and family, of Altoona, circulated among friends in this section last week.

Newton Carothers, accompanied by one of the stockholders of the Kishocoquillas Valley railroad, visited his family over Sunday.

Dr. A. H. King, of Allensville, spent a short time here Friday while on his way home from Philadelphia, where he was taking the State Medical Board examination.

Arthur Thompson, of whom we mentioned some weeks ago about receiving an ugly gash in the wrist, has suffered intensely at times but is improving slowly at this writing.

CASSVILLE.

Children's day service was one of the most interesting ever held in this place. After a voluntary by Mrs. Heaton, A Greeting Gem was sung and Rev. Stein led in prayer. A beautiful anthem was sung with an obligato solo, J. O. Heaton extended a welcome, Russell Hyssong recited in an impressive manner The Church of the Future. I Have a Mother in a Haven was beautifully sung by Miss Lulu Noble. The children had an old fashioned well constructed, about which they marched, singing and dropped their pennies in the moss covered bucket for Christian education. An acrotic was next performed, the letters placed upon a screen, spelling Children's Day, produced a fine effect, while the young soldiers went through a military march. A dialogue by Clarence Stein and Lamar Heaton was full of instruction. A cornet solo by Master Wilbur Heaton filled the church with music and was highly spoken of. A representation, Rock of Ages, by the young ladies was beautiful and effective and the address by Rev. Stine was a fitting close to the program. Much of the success is due to the care and time given by our faithful pastor, Rev. Stine.

To the Republican Voters of Huntingdon County:

I am a candidate for President Judge, and the only one from this county. For the last twenty-three years our courts have been presided over by judges from other counties. It is certainly not too much to ask that our next judge shall be from our own county. Owing to the result in Centre county, Judge Furst is no longer a candidate. The office is an honorable one, and of great importance to every citizen. I have not become a candidate without careful consideration of its responsibilities. If nominated and elected, I will endeavor faithfully and impartially to meet and discharge my duty. I ask the favor of your vote and influence, and will be grateful for the support of every good citizen entitled to vote at the primary election on Saturday next.

K. A. LOVELL.

For Capt. John S. Bare.

TO YOUNG REPUBLICANS:

As friends of Capt. John S. Bare we solicit for him the warm support of young Republicans throughout the county at the primaries on the 23d inst.

Having served one term in the Legislature with credit, he is fully entitled to a second, and we ask you to help make his vote as nearly unanimous as possible.

His political career has been a successful one.

He has always led his ticket.

He has never been defeated.

We admire success; "nothing succeeds like it."

His success may be attributed to the fact that he is a man of the people and for the people, and to the further fact that he always does his whole duty and does it well.

So, young Republicans, let us join with our "fathers and uncles and elder brothers" in giving Capt. Bare a rousing majority at the primaries.

Yours, very truly,

YOUNG REPUBLICANS.

Huntingdon, June 19.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, for year ending June, 1894.

DR.

State appropriation, year ending June, 1893		$ 772 80
Balance on hand from last year		460 19
From collector, including taxes of all kinds		454 16
Outstanding order in hands of W. C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A		200 00

CR.

Building and furnishing house	484 80	
Teachers' wages	1175 75	
School Text Books	84 30	
Supplies	24 59	
Fuel and contingencies	52 90	
Collectors' fees	17 00	
Treasurer's fees	36 79	
	1876 13	1887 15
		1876 13
		11 02
Amt. of outstanding orders	507 33	
Liabilities in excess of resources		496 31
Estimate value of school grounds and buildings		3500 00

TERM REPORT.

Whole number of schools	4
Average number of months taught	7
No. of male teachers employed	3
" female " "	1
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$42 98
Average salary of female teachers per month	35 00
No. of male scholars attending all the schools	78
No. of female scholars attending all the schools	69
Whole number in attendance	147
Average daily attendance	125
" per cent. of attendance	91
Cost of each pupil per month	1.30
No. of mills levied for school purposes	5
Amt. levied for school purposes	507 76

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate		504 64
" 5 per cent. added on 62.69.		3 12

CR.

By Treas. receipts	454 16	
" 5 per cent. off $291.08	14 55	
" exoneratiods	22 05	
" 3 per cent. for collecting 276.53	8 30	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $173.81	8 70	
	507 76	507 76

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

Amt. in hands of Treasurer at last settlement		460 19
State appropriation		772 80
Amt. received from collector		454 16
" cash received from W.C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A		200 00

CR.

By amt. vouchers	1839 34	
" Treas. commission	36 79	
	1876 13	1887 15
		1876 13
Bal. in Treas		11 02
Outstanding orders	$213 62	

A. B. GILEAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by sending away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come in and inspect them.

White and Blue Front.

Division St.,
Mount Union,
Penn'a.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings, Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G. W. FISHER, 477 Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 20, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Republican primaries next Saturday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer visited friends in Mount Union last Sunday.

—Every Republican who can should attend the primaries Saturday evening.

—Attend the primaries next Saturday evening and urge others to do likewise.

—Mrs. Francis Hooper, of Mount Union, visited friends in Mapleton over Sunday.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday at 7.30 P. M.

—Mrs. W. A. Parker and children, of Kipple, were among the recent visitors to Mapleton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lohr, of Shirley township, visited E. E. Palmer's family last Sunday.

—Frank H. Harrison, Mount Union's reliable insurance agent, was in town transacting business on Monday.

—E. Ray Stratford and wife, of Mount Union, were guests of J. G. Hick's family during the past week.

—F. W. Kieferle and wife, of Mount Union, visited the families of G. M. Spanogle and Dr. W. J. Campbell during the past week.

—Michael Nelson's family have moved into the second story of A. B. Gillam's store room recently vacated by John G. Gillam.

—The officers of Aldema Lodge, No. 189, D. of R., will be installed next Friday evening. A full attendance of the members is desired.

—John D. Long and J. W. Weston, of Altoona, were in town last week to visit Henry Long. The latter's condition continues critical.

—Mrs. D. E. Banks and child, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. T. L. Banks, of Ryde, were guests of H. H. Swope's family during the past week.

—Mrs. H. L. Robley and child, of Altoona, are visiting among Mapleton friends. Mrs. Robley's health has slightly improved since her former visit.

—Dr. N. C. Heaton, dentist, will be in Mapleton next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23, 24 and 25, and will be prepared to do all kinds of dental work.

—T. O. Milliken, of Oneida township, a candidate for assembly, was looking up his interests in this vicinity last week. Mr. Milliken is a good man and would make a good legislator.

—M. E. church services for next Sunday: Sunday school, 9 A. M., class service, 10.15 A. M., Junior League, 3.30 P. M., Senior League, 6.30 P. M., preaching service, 7.30 P. M., subject, "A Positive Assurance."

—John Kauffman had the fore finger of his right hand mashed last week. He was holding drill at Speer's quarry and his foothold slipping he got his hand over the head of the drill to prevent falling. Just as he did so one of the strikers brought his hammer down with the result as above stated.

—B. F. Moore quietly slipped to Mt. Mount last Sunday evening to which place his affianced preceded him and there they were united in marriage by Rev. D. H. Campbell. Both are very fine young people and have hosts of friends who congratulate them and wish them a long, prosperous and happy life.

—Hon. P. M. Lytle and J. Nevin Knode, of Porter township, were the candidates for assembly who interviewed Mapleton people yesterday. The former is too well known to need introduction and he will have little if any opposition. The latter is comparatively a stranger in this section but we have known him for many years and have always found him a clean, conscientious man. He is a man of ability and would make an able assemblyman.

—Chindren's day services were held in the M. E. church last Sunday evening. The official programme "The Church of the Future" was rendered. The house was crowded to witness the exercises. The children, young women and young men of the Sunday school participated and each one did his or her part very creditably. Many features in the form of recitations, music and exercises were added to the programme, and those who took part and those who drilled the children deserve commendation for their labor.

—John G. Gillam last week moved his store to the new room which he has just completed at corner of Sherman and Main streets. The new room is 20x57 feet and is finished throughout with oiled Carolina pine. The front is of plate glass and cost alone over $100. The room is well lighted and was completed at a cost of about $1500. The work was done under Mr. Gillam's personal supervision. The carpenter work was in charge of James A. Bell, of Tyrone, who was assisted by Alfred Lamberson, Jacob H. Miller and John W. Baker. The painting was done by R. C. Yocum. The room is a credit to the town and we question whether there is a finer finished room in Central Pennsylvania. The dwelling house adjoining which is now occupied by Mr. Gillam's family has also been undergoing a transformation which makes it a very comfortable and cozy home.

—When the borough school board of this borough met last Monday night they found themselves confronted with a condition, not a theory. One year ago there was a surplus of $460.19 as appears from the statement published in this issue of the ITEM. Now there is a deficiency of $507.35, or, in other words, the expenditures were $967.52 in excess of the receipts. The tax rate last year was cut from 10 mills to 5 mills and it was then supposed that the lower rate of tax and the state appropriation would meet the current expenses. This was at least the impression created among the taxpayers and no information to the contrary could be obtained. At least some of the directors were kept in ignorence of the true state of affairs. While every taxpayer is pleased to have the tax rate reduced yet it was a bad mistake to make it so low as to create such a deficiency. This deficiency must now be met and sufficient revenue must be obtained to meet the expenses of the current year. There seems no other way of doing this than to increase the tax rate, a move which the board is loathe to make. A backward step is dishonorable.

The Judicial Contest.

Since the last issue of the ITEM two factors have entered into the contest for President Judge of the 49th judicial district which have materially changed the nature of the case. The first of these factors is the announcement of the candidacy of K. Allen Lovell, Esq., of Huntingdon, which announcement was sufficient to determine who would receive the conferees of Huntingdon county. The second factor was the complete knock-out of Judge Furst in Centre county at the primaries held last Saturday evening.

Mr. Lovell is worthy of the heartiest support of every Republican in Huntingdon county. His ability as a counsellor is inferior to none of the Huntingdon bar. In his public career, business affairs and private life his record is clean. While so short a time remains until the primaries we believe, as above stated, that the announcement of his candidacy settles the contest which seemed imminent. Let every Republican put his foot on an attempt to drag the bench down to the level of ward politics by casting his vote for K. Allen Lovell.

New Bridge Contracts.

Bids for rebuilding and repairing the county bridges at this place and Mill Creek were opened by the county commissioners Tuesday of last week, and the contracts were awarded to the Groton Bridge Co., of Groton, New York. Since the specifications had been made the commissioners decided to make the north span of the Mapleton bridge 190 feet instead of 185, and for this additional five feet the Groton Bridge company gets $75, making their total bid $7,765. Following is a complete list of the bids:

	Mapleton.	Mill Creek.
Edgemore Bridge Co	*$6175	*$4350
Nelson & Buchanan B. Co...	* 5500	* 3700
" " ...	† 4600	† 2600
Variety Iron Works	* 6100	* 4250
" "	† 5880	† 4125
King Bridge Co	* 5650	* 3825
" "	† 4900	† 2725
Horsehead Bridge Co	* 5724	* 3940
Pittsburg Bridge Co	* 5710	* 3840
Dean & Westbrook	* 5900	* 3890
Massilon Bridge Co	* 5875	* 3990
Penn Bridge Co	* 5775	* 4450
" "	† 5200	† 3200
Groton Bridge Co	* 5840	* 3960
Jackson Lamberson	* 6365	* 2465
Wrought Iron Bridge Co	* 7100	* 3935

R. F. Hawkins, both new, $11,00; repair both, $8,900.

H. H. Lane, repair both, $5,995.

Groton Bridge Co., repair both, $7,690.

Massilon Bridge Co., repair all for $7,945.

Horsehead Bridge Co., repair both bridges, $7,390,

* New. † Repair.

The Mapleton bridge will be two spans, one 150 feet in length, and the other 190 feet. The bridge will be raised eight feet. The Mill Creek bridge will be made six feet higher than the old one.

The Groton Bridge Company last Saturday awarded the contract for taking the old Mapleton bridge out of the water to James Montgomery for $225, and on Monday Mr. Montgomery with four men commenced the work of taking it out. The contract for taking the Mill Creek bridge out was awarded to Shaeffer & Isenberg, of Mount Union, for $225.

Saturday at noon the commissioners opened the bids for the stone work, and the contracts for the Mill Creek bridge and the damaged abutment of the Weaver bridge were awarded to Albert Hall & Bro., of Trough Creek. The stone work of the Mapleton bridge was awarded to L. A. Green. Following are the bids:

	WEAVER.	MAPLETON.		MILL CR'K.	
	abut.	pier.	abut.	pier.	abut.
Albert Hall	3 00	5 00	3 00	5 00	3 00
J. Lamb'rson	2 85	11 65	3 25	6 65	3 75
Luden Dean	2 65	11 25	3 00	12 65	4 25
L. A. Green	2 87½	5 50	2 70	5 50	2 70
Lagel & Picket	5 00				
Isaac Baughman		6 00	4 00	7 50	4 50
P. B. Fleck	2 75	6 00	2 30	6 50	2 90
A. G. Fleck	2 75	6 40	2 70	7 00	2 80
A. S. Welch		6 20	4 20		
F. S. Duffey		9 25	3 00		

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The presbytery of Huntingdon met Tuesday morning in the Logan Valley church, Bellwood. In the absence of the moderator, ex-Moderator Rev. John W. Bain constituted the presbytery, and presided. Rev. Emil Lewy was elected secretary pro tem.

The following delegates were present: Revs. J. W. Bain, H. H. Stiles, Emil Lewy, J. E. Irvine, William Prideaux, D. K. Freeman, D. D., J. S. Woodburn, E. H. Mateer, George B. Trout, Paul H. Gardner, H. G. Furbay, D. H. Barron, D. D., J. E. Giffen, William Laurie, D. D., ——McFitchey, R. F. Wilson, J. C. Kelly, J. H. Mathers, D. D., R. G. Williams. Elders, John A. Canan, Dr. ——Clark, Reuben Caldwell, Isaac Hagerty, Mr. McCleary, T. W. Shaffer, J. L. Summerville.

Rev. A. H. Jolly, a former member of the presbytery, but now of Pittsburg, and Rev. B. Philips, of the presbytery of Minneapolis, were invited to sit as corresponding members. The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. John A. Canan called the attention of presbytery to the need of perfecting the title to the lot belonging to Broad avenue church, stating that it had been bought originally by Dr. J. H. Mathers, George F. Jackson and John A. Canan in the name of Huntingdon presbytery. In the opinion of lawyers action by the presbytery was necessary to perfect title, and resolutions were therefore offered and adopted.

The following committee was appointed to consider the advisability of securing a charter for the presbytery, Rev. H. G. Furbay, Rev. Wm. Laurie, D. D., and General James A. Beaver.

In view of the fact that Rev. Mr. Welty could not secure his credentials in time to unite with the presbytery, the arrangement made with Lost Creek whereby they were permitted to supply themselves was allowed to continue in force.

Presbytery decided to pay taxes on lot in Logantown with the understanding that they should be refunded by the church to whose benefit the lot may in the future accrue.

In view of the fact that it will be 100 years next April since the organization of the Huntingdon presbytery, on motion of Rev. J. C. Kelly, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the matter of arranging for a suitable celebration of that event, said committee to report at the fall meeting of presbytery, which will be held at Reedsville.

The petition of seventy-six members of the Beulah church, living near Madeira, for the organization of a church at the latter point, in which request the session of the Beulah church acquiesced, was read and the following committee was appointed to effect an organization of the church: Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., Rev. William Prideaux, Rev. S. T. Lewis, Rev. J. E. Giffen and Elder Peter Cameron. Presbytery decided that when they adjourned it would be to meet at Winburn Monday, June 18, at 7.30 P. M., to receive, examine, ordain and install, if the way be clear, Rev. Thomas McClatchey.

It was understood that Dr. William Laurie, Dr. R. A. McKinley and J. C. Kelly will conduct the installation services at that time, Rev. H. H. Stiles, of the Second church, Altoona, extended a cordial invitation to the members of the presbytery to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary exercises in their church next week. A call from the church at Kermoor for the pastoral duties of Rev. R. G. Williams, promising him $150 for one-fourth his time, was read; also, one from Fruit Hill church, promising him $600 with parsonage for three-fourths of his time. These calls were found in order, placed in Mr. Williams' hands and accepted by him.

The following arrangements were made for his installation: Time at Fruit Hill, June 26, at 10 A. M., Rev. J. H. Mathers, D. D., to preside and preach the sermon, Rev. David Craighead to charge the pastor and Dr. McKinley to charge the people. Installation at Kermoor to take place the same day at 1.30 P. M., Dr. McKinley to preach and preside, Rev. D. Craighead to charge the pastor and Dr. Mathers to charge the people. A. H. Jolly offered prayer and presbytery adjourned.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of June 16th.

Population, 520.

Last consecutive number, 1529.

Beaver county sent us an inmate on Tuesday.

The brick makers have completed another kiln of brick.

Montgomery county added one to our population on Thursday.

Six inmates were received from Westmoreland county on Tuesday.

Thirty-six visitors were shown through the Reformatory this week.

Straw hats were issued on Monday to inmates engaged at outside work.

Cambria county increased our population on Tuesday by sending eight inmates.

Twenty head of lambs have been added to the Reformatory farm since our last issue.

Order for seventy-five gross of brushes were received in the brush factory this week.

Two car loads of lumber were received on Wednesday for use in the brush factory.

Fifty barrels of flour were received in the kitchen department this week, for Reformatory use.

The ground in the vicinity of the green house and hospital is being graded and prepared for the sowing of grass seed.

The following inmates were released on parole this week: 907, 914, 961, 1061, 1086, 1125, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1155, 1157, 1158 1161 and 1174.

A car load of lumber to be used in the erection of a building on the site formerly occupied by the brush factory, was received this week.

The commencement exercises and exhibit of work in the industrial departments of the Reformatory will be held on Friday, June 29th.

Four hundred and fifty-one dozen shirts were shipped from the shirt factory this week and orders secured for three hundred and nineteen dozen.

General Superintendent Patton, accompanied by Mrs. Patton, departed for St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday evening. Mr. Patton will attend the National Prison Congress to be held in said city, commencing to-day.

The following goods were received in the clothing and shoe departments this week: five and one-fourth dozen straw hats, one hundred salt sacks, two gross of sweat bands, twenty-five sides of sole leather, thirty-four sides of grain leather, twenty-four dozen boxes of lye and six hundred and fifty sewing machine needles.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—DYSART.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Newton Hamilton, on Thursday evening, June 14, 1894, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mr. John P. Drake and Miss Anna E. Dysart.

HARRISON—McDONALD.—At the home of the bride's father, in Mount Union, on Thursday evening, June 14, 1894, by Rev. Dr. N. A. McDonald, assisted by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mr. H. W. Harrison and Miss Jean N. McDonald.

MOORE—McCONAHY.—At the Presbyterian parsonage in Mount Union, on Sunday evening, June 17, 1894, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, Mr. B. F. Moore and Miss Annie G. McConahy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for President Judge, subject to the rules of the Republican party.

K. A. LOVELL.

ASSEMBLY.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for asssembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

T. O. MILLIKEN.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—

The undersigned, agent for the heirs of David Stever, late of Cass township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, adjoining Cassville borough, on

Saturday, June 30, 1894,

commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., the following valuable real estate: The MANSION FARM of said deceased, containing 84 ACRES, more or less, in a good state of cultivation, and has thereon a good frame HOUSE and BARN, good water and excellent fruit.

Also, a TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing about 30 ACRES.

The above is one of the most desirable farms in Trough Creek valley.

TERMS:—One-third on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser. JOHN M. STEVER.

Agent for heirs of David Stever, dec'd.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

The Ups with the Downs.

Say, pa, will you tell me what makes all this
trouble?"
Said my little son Jimmy to me.
"I skinned both my feet as I walked o'er the
stubble,
An' the thorns are still stickin' in me.
There's the long, tiresome hill where we carry
the water
An' drive down the cattle to drink;
It would save lots o' work, an' it seems that
you oughter.
Move our house down there, I think."

Well, Jimmy, my son, since you proffer the
query,
Philosophy's guidance is none;
Ef your work is so light that you never grew
weary,
'Tis work just as well not begun;
To have a high hill we must have a deep
hollow,
An' the ups always go with the downs;
From the clouds of today there is sunshine
to follow,
An' smiles travel tandem with frowns.

Ef you never had pain or nervous depression
You would not know the blessing o' health;
An' its only by hunger 'an gaunt deprivation
That we learn 'o the value o' wealth.
The troubles an' trials, my son, you complain
of
Are blessings to you an' to me.
For we must get a prod from the brad 'o
oppression
In order to know that we're free.

ELMER E. STEVENSON, in St. Paul Despatch.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

BY JOSEPH E. HARRIS.

Captain Edward Ford, of the California Battalion, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, will be remembered by every officer in the Army of the Potomac, and particularly by those who served with him in the valley of the Shenandoah, as a scholar, a kindly hearted gentleman, and a gallant soldier. At the battle of Chancellorsville the captain was detailed from his regiment for temporary staff duty, a service which he did not at all enjoy, for he was one of those men who liked to be with his "boys."

As we have to do with the captain and not with the battle, it is unnecessary here to attempt any description of that sanguinary struggle. The captain was sent with an order to General Howard, but when he reached the command of that officer, he found the Eleventh Corps broken, demoralized, and in full retreat before Stonewall Jackson's men.

While the captain was trying to find the officer for whom he had the message, his horse was shot down, and before he could untangle himself from the stirrups, he saw poised above him the gleaming blade of a swarthy Confederate soldier. The captain had no time to think, much less to act; a few seconds more and all would have been over with him; but before the blade could fall upon his head, a Union soldier leaped from behind a tree, and a well-aimed shot sent the horseman reeling from the saddle.

"A mighty close call that, captain!" was all the soldier said, as he drew the young officer away from the dead horse, and a moment more and both were rushing after the retreating corps, with the enemy in hot pursuit.

It was no time to make inquiries, to express thanks or to ask for names, but in the few minutes, during which they ran on side by side, the face of the man who had come to Captain Ford's rescue was indelliblv impressed on his memory. He felt that the soldier had saved his life, and after the battle was over, he made every effort to find him, but without success. That he was an American he knew from his voice and appearance, but his name, the number of his regiment, or even the corps to which he was attached, though he believed it was the Eleventh, were alike unknown to him.

The captain served with distinction through the war, coming out with the full rank of colonel. He settled down in Boston, where he engaged with success in manufacturing, and a few years afterward took to himself a wife. His married life was quite as happy as his military service was distinguished, and his business career prosperous.

The colonel was and is a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of the Army of the Potomac and other veteran organizations, in all of which he was well known, not only for his hearty camaraderie, but for his ability to sing a song or tell a story.

Not once, but a hundred times, and always with the hope of finding the man who had so unexpectedly come to his aid at Chancellorsville, the colonel told the story of his gallant rescuer. But the years wore on, and his dark hair and whiskers became streaked with gray, and still no one could give him light as to the identity of his preserver.

Just ten years after the close of the war, on account of his children, the colonel moved from the city of Boston to a beautiful rural home near Somerville. In the adornment of this place he took great delight, and there are soldiers of every State in the Union who will remember, with pleasure, the happy times spent there as Colonel Ford's guest.

One night, just before Christmas in 1876, the colonel stayed up in his library long after his usual time for retiring. It was one o'clock when he went to bed, but the matter on his mind kept him awake till the clock on the mantel chimed two. His bedroom opened off the library, and he was just sinking into a doze when he was startled into wakefulness by hearing a chair turned over in the next room. Quickly and silently he got out of bed, and having no other weapon at hand, he picked up a bootjack, which was near the washstand, and in his bare feet slipped into the library. By the light of a lamp burning on the grounds outside he saw the figure of a man bending over his desk, and with movements so cautious and catlike that he was certain that it was not one of the servants, and also that his own entrance had not been observed by the burglar.

The man's back was towards him, and knowing that a fight would follow, in which he might get the worst of it if he gave any alarm, Colonel Ford sprang forward, brought the bootjack down with a "number one cut," and the next instant with a groan the intruder fell in a heap at his feet.

The colonel lit the gas immediately, and turned the burglar so as to expose his face. As he bent over him, Chancellorsville and all the incidents connected therewith flashed through his mind. Here was the man he had been so long in search of, the brave fellow who, at the risk of his own life, had saved him from the sabre of a mounted Confederate.

The colonel was about to summon the servants, but suddenly changed his mind. He had the necessary stimulant at hand, and he at once proceeded to revive the unconcious burglar. After a few minutes the man was restored to his senses, and rising unsteadily from the floor he rubbed his eyes, and in a dazed, frightened way surveyed the man standing before him.

"Who are you, and what brought you here?" demanded the colonel.

Before replying the man staggered into a chair, and then in a broken voice, replied:

"My name is Tom Rushmore. My God, sir! do not have me arrested!"

"Not have you arrested!" repeated the colonel. "What else can I do with you? I find you here as a burglar trying to rob my house, and fortunately I have been able to prevent you from that crime and perhaps from the greater one of murder?"

"Murder!" echoed the man, as he pressed his hands to his bleeding head. "Before Heaven, sir, I had no thought of that. You will not believe my oath, but if you could I would swear to you, and with truth, that this is the first time in my life that I ever knowingly attempted a crime. My wife has been an invalid for nearly two years; my children are suffering for food, and I am out of employment. For days and weeks I have searched far and near for work, but without success. I have heard that you were rich, and in my desperation I tonight entered your house, hoping that I might be able to pick up something that, without serious loss to you, would have enabled me to buy medicine for my wife, and furnish bread to my starving little ones."

"Were you a soldier?" asked the colonel.

"Yes, sir," was the response, "and I think a brave one. Here is some evidence of it," and he tore open his flannel shirt, exposing a scar across his right breast.

"Were you at the battle of Chancellorsville?" asked the colonel, eagerly.

"I was, sir," replied the man.

"What was your corps?"

"The Eleventh. But, in justice to myself, I should say I was not one of the men who led the stampede in that fight."

"No," said the colonel, "I think I distinctly remember you near the rear, and with the enemy all about."

"You remember me?" said the man, in surprise. "I must confess, sir, that while I have seen you since the war, I do not remember having met you during that time."

"Yes, I think you did meet me, and saved my life in that very battle," and then the colonel related the incident at Chancellorsville, which the man distinctly remembered, though he modestly took no credit to himself for the part he had played in the young officer's rescue.

There is but little more to say. The colonel did not read his visitor a lecture on the immorality of his conduct that night, His heart was too full of the man's gallantry on the former occasion. The poor fellow came in to find something that he might sell that would relieve his famtly; he went out with money in his pocket and hope in his heart.

It is pleasant to add, though it is just what might have been expected from Colonel Edward Ford, that Tom Rushmore had no need longer to seek for employment. He is now a trusted superintendent of one of the colonel's establishments. His wife is restored to health, his children are reaching man and womanhood, a credit to himself and the State.

The colonel still delights to tell of how Tom Rushmore saved him at Chancellorsville, and of how he found him after so many years, but he does not mention the details of their meeting.

Disease in Railroad Coaches.

In the laboratory of the Imperial Board of Health of Germany experiments were made, and the results which have been published show, says London Science Siftings, that the seeds of consumption were found in abundance in the dust collected, not only on the floors, but on the walls and seats of the carriages. Samples of dust were taken from 45 compartments of 21 different passenger cars and 117 animals were inoculated with them. Part of these died very soon thereafter of various contagious diseases before they had time to develop consumption; of the rest, killed four to six weeks after inoculation, three had tubercles.

These three, however, were inoculated with sleeping carriage dust, taken from the floor, but from the walls cushings, and ceilings.

Bacteria at the rate of 78,800 per square inch were found on the floor of a fourth class carriage, and 34,400, 27,000, and 16,500 per square inch on the floors of the third, second, and first class carriages. Thus even in the latter, the average passenger, who usually has at least half a compartment to himself, say 3,000 square inches of floor, has an army of 49,500,000 deadly enemies aiming at his vitals on the floor alone, to say nothing of other millions in front and rear, on both flanks, and overhead. It would seem impossible to escape; but a Board of Health is said to have reported measures for removing or reducing the danger which the railroads are considering.

Dogs Understand Our Language.

The creation of sonething like a language among our civilized dogs has naturally been accompanied by the development of an understanding of human speech. Although we cannot attach much importance to the mass of anecdotes on this point, there is enough which is well attested, sufficient indeed which has come within the limits of my own observation, to make it clear that dogs, even without deliberate teaching, frequently acquire a tolerably clear understanding of a number of words and even of short phrases. They will catch these not only when given in distinct command, but when uttered in an ordinary tone without any sign that they relate to their affairs. It is true that these understood words generally relate to some action which the dog is accustomed to perform, yet there are instances so well attested that they deserve credit, which seem to show that the creatures can get some sense of the drift of conversation even when it is carried on by persons with whom they are not familiar and does not clearly relate to their own affairs.—Scribner.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

SALT MACKEREL BROILED.

Soak the mackerel in cold water over night, take up and wipe dry. Rub both sides of the fish lightly with butter and place on a greased gridiron. Set it over a pretty sharp fire and broil it on both sides. When done lay the fish, skin side under, on a hot platter. Spread butter over it, sprinkle it with a little finely-chopped parsley, and pour over the whole a half cupful of warm cream, or serve it with a maitre d'hotel batter spread over it. This makes a nice breakfast dish.—New York News.

DELICIOUS SPONGE CAKE.

A delicious sponge cake is made with twelve eggs, a pound of sugar, half a pound of flour and the juice of a lemon. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the sugar and add the lemon juice. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add them alternately with sifted flour. Beat the cake thoroughly with a whip. Do not attempt to use a patent beater for either the eggs or the tatter of sponge cake, but use a sponge cake whip. Pour the cake into square tins. Sift or dredge a little powdered sugar over it before putting it in the oven.—New York World.

BROILED BEEF'S TONGUE.

Broiled fresh beef's tongue is a very nice dish. The tongue is usually boiled about two hours before it is broiled. Select a good-sized beef tongue, wash, put in boiling water and simmer gently for two hours. Remove the skin and put the tongue away until cold. When ready to serve, cut into slices and broil. This may be served with sauce Bernaise or simply salt, pepper and melted butter. The nicest way of all is to serve it in a chafing dish. Have the tongue cut into thin slices and put on a plate at one side. In the chafing dish put a tablespoonful of butter, and a tablespoonful of tomato catsup. Light the lamp and as soon as this mixture comes to boiling point put in the tongue. As the tongue needs no extra cooking it should be served as soon as thoroughly heated through.—New York Journal.

THE BEST OATMEAL GRUEL.

Pound in a mortar or a roll on a board one cup of oatmeal until it is floury. Put it into a bowl and fill the bowl with cold water, stir well and let it settle; then pour off the milky-looking water into a saucepan; fill again; mix, and pour off the water; continue until the water no longer appears white, being careful at each pouring not to allow the brown cortex of the grain or any of the course portions to get into the bowl. Then boil for half an hour. For every pint put in a saltspoon of salt and a half a cup of sweet cream, or if that is not at hand the same quantity of milk. Beef broth or wine may be used instead of cream.

This is the best way of making oatmeal gruel, for by this method the course and irritating hulls are excluded, while the good flavor is preserved.—St. Louis Republic.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Rub mirrors with spirits of wine.

Use gasoline for removing paint.

Wash willow ware with salt water.

Sponge faded plush with chloroform

Rub whitwash spots with strong vinegar.

Apply spirits of salt to ink-stained mahogany.

Wash japanned ware with a little warm suds.

Clean hard finished walls with ammonia water.

Dip a soft cloth in vinegar and rub on smoky mica.

Use jeweler's rouge and lard for rubbing nickel plating.

Cream boiled makes the coffee richer and does not chill it.

Rub soft grease over tar and then wash in warm soda water.

Clean steel knives with raw potato dipped in fine brickdust.

In France the cooks have salid baskets made of wire, in which they swing the leaves after being washed until they are thoroughly dry, this being considered better than serving them on the table wet.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 24.

Lesson Text: Lessons of the Second Quarter—Golden Text: Deut. xxxii., 9—Commentary.

LESSON I.—Jacob's Prevailing Prayer (Gen. xxxii., 9-12; xxiv., 30). Golden Text (Gen. xxxii., 26), "I will not let thee go, except thou bless me." The first part of this lesson shows us Jacob filled with a sense of his unworthiness, yet pleading and clinging to the promises of God. The second part shows us Jacob with his thigh out of joint, helpless to resist any longer, clinging in his weakness and conscious need to the Mighty One, and obtaining that which he sought. The whole lesson teaches us how to obtain power with God and men. Here is found the word "Israel" for the first time.

LESSON II.—Discord In Jacob's Family (Gen. xxxvii., 1-11). Golden Text (Gen. xlv., 24), "See that ye fall not out by the way." Here we see Jacob's special love for Joseph, the beloved Rachel's firstborn, and are warned of the danger of having favorites among the children. But we see also the special love of God to Joseph in exalting him above father, mother and brethren, and choosing him to be a great deliverer, and before God, who cannot err, we bow with adoration, for none can say to Him, "What doest Thou?"

LESSON III.—Joseph Sold Into Egypt (Gen. xxxvii., 23-36). Golden Text (Gen. l., 20), "Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good." Joseph now enters upon his road to royalty, which means death to father, mother, brothers, sisters, home and friends, self and the world, to find one's all in God. It is the way of the cross and means much suffering and long suffering with patience and joyfulness (Col. iv., 11). If we see God's instruments, we shall be sorely cast down and discouraged, but if we see God rather than His instruments, as Joseph did, all will be well.

LESSON IV.—Joseph Ruler In Egypt (Gen. xli., 38-48). Golden Text (I Sam. ii., 30), "Them that honor Me I will honor." The twenty years' humiliation and suffering, the false accusations and imprisonment are now past, and the dreams are about to be fulfilled. Joseph can now say from his position as ruler, in the joy of his gentile bride and his two sons, "God hath made me forget all my toil; God hath caused me to be fruitful" (Gen. xli., 51, 52). Through all his sufferings he was prosperous, for God was with him (Gen. xxxix., 2, 21), but it did not look so to human eyes. Now all can see it. See the application to us in Rom. viii., 19; I John iii., 2.

LESSON V.—Joseph Forgiving His Brethren (Gen. xiv., 1-15). Golden Text (Luke xvii., 3), "If thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him, and it he repent forgive him." The sin of twenty years is at last uncovered and brought home to them, but there is forgivness for them. They see now the reality and fulfillment of the dreams they despised, and they bow down to their brother Joseph as their great and only deliverer. When the Jews again look upon their brother Jesus, after perhaps 2000 years since they saw Him last on the cross and heeded not His cries, they will find a wonderful parallel to the history of Joseph.

LESSON VI.—Joseph's Last Days (Gen. l., 14-26). Golden Text (Prov. iv., 18), "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Still misunderstood by his brethren after so great kindness, he has again to comfort them and reassure them of his unchanging love. If we have treated Jesus in any degree like this, let us be ashamed and question His love no longer, but with implicit confidence make Him glad by our faith in Him. See Heb. xl., 22, as a fitting close to this story.

LESSON VII.—Israel in Egypt (Ex. i., 1-14). Golden Text (Ps. cxxiv., 8), "Our help is in the name of the Lord." We now come to the book of redemption, but before the deliverance we must see the bondage. The word to Abraham concerning the affliction of his seed is being fulfilled (Gen. xv., 13), but the words of deliverance are just as true, and they also shall be fulfilled. This is again the story of the cross—humiliation before exaltation.

LESSON VIII.—The Childhood of Moses (Ex. ii., 1). Golden Text (Ps. xci., 15), "I will deliver him and honor him." Here is God working, even through His enemies, to accomplish His purposes. Those who fight against Him are all unconsciously made to further His ends to their own confusion. Consider Jochebed's faith and its reward in the light of Heb. xi., 23. Let your own heart fear no evil. "If God be for us, who can be against us?" Consider the three arks of Scripture, of which this is the second, each made to preserve its contents. We are preserved in Christ (Jude 1).

LESSON IX.—Moses Sent as a Deliverer (Ex. iii., 10-20). Golden Text (Isa. xli., 10), "Fear thou not, for I am with thee." Moses at the age of forty thought that Israel would see in him their deliverer, but at the age of eighty he is slow to obey the call of God and asks, "Who am I that I should go?" The great lesson for us is to hear God say: I am, I will send thee; I will be with thee. We are nothing except as we are messengers for God. The one who sends us is everything, and His message is everything. We are nothing except in so far as we carry His message correctly and in His name.

LESSON X.—The Passover Instituted (Ex. xii., 1-14). Golden Text (I Cor. v., 7), "Christ, our passover, is sacrificed for us." The great lessons here are the safety of the firstborn under the blood and their occupation as saved ones; teaching us so strikingly that it is the blood alone that saves, but there is no safety for us unless we are under it; then as saved ones we are continually to feed upon Him who saves us, even as He said, "He that eateth Me, even he shall life by Me."

LESSON XI.—Passage of the Red Sea (Ex. xiv., 19-29). Golden Text (Heb. ii., 29), "By faith they passed through the Red Sea." In the cloud we see God as Israel's light and shield and guide and avenger. In the incident of the lesson we see how God leads His people into difficulties that He may show His power in their behalf; that He may be glorified. When we find ourselves in straits and see no way out, let us stand still and see the salvation of the Lord. Consider that He who divided the sea is our God, the creator of Heaven and earth, and there is nothing too hard for Him (Jer. xxxii., 17).

LESSON XII.—The Anointed King, a Missionary Lesson (Ps. ii., 1-12). Golden Text (Ps. ii., 8), "Ask of Me, and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance." This is the picture of the Lord God of Jacob and Joseph and Moses, Israel's great Deliverer and Messiah, who will in due time be King over all the earth, but not until He shall have received His bride, the church, and returned with her for the salvation of Israel and judgment of the nations.—Lesson Helper.

Spain and the Bicycle.

Spain is the latest country to take hold of and boom 'cycling.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Drouth in Many Parts of the Country Has Affected the Growing Grain—The Wheat Estimates—The Peach Crop Said to Be a Commercial Failure.

The report of June 1 of the Agricultural Department makes the acreage of winter wheat sown, compared with that which was harvested last year, 99 per cent., being a decrease of one point. There is an increase of acreage as compared with 1893 in only ten States, the principal part of which was made in Kansas and Illinois. The percentages of winter wheat acreage of the principal States are: Ohio, 95, Michigan, 85; Indiana, 91; Illinois, 122; Kansas, 126, and California, 103. The percentage of spring wheat area for the whole country is 87.8 per cent., being a reduction from last year's average of 12.2 points. The percentages of spring wheat area of the principal States are: Minnesota 87; Nebraska, 81; South Dakota, 85, North Dakota, 90.

The average percentage of acreage for both spring and winter wheat for the whole country is 95.3, making a total area in round numbers of 33,000,000 acres. The condition of winter wheat has improved since last report a little less than two points, being 83.2 per cent. against 81.4 on May 1. The percentages of the principal States are as follows: Ohio, 96; Michigan, 89; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 84; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 57; California, 60. The condition of spring wheat presents an average for the entire country of 88 per cent., and for the principal spring wheat States as follows: Wisconsin, 96; Minnesota, 99; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 44; South Dakota, 79; North Dakota, 97; Washington, 89, Oregon, 96.

The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at nearly one point less than last year. The general average for the whole country is 99.1. The returns show the condition to be 87 against 88.9 last June. The preliminary returns ot acreage make the breadth devoted to barley 98.5 per cent. of that of last year. The average condition, June 1, was 82.2, against 88.3 on the same date last year, and 92.1 in 1892. The acreage in rye is 95.3 per cent. of that of last year. Average condition, June 1, 93.2. A very decided increase in the acreage of rice is shown by June returns. The breadth seeded in 1894 is but 76.4 per cent. of last year's acreage. The average condition is 97.1.

The peach crop, commercially considered, is practically a failure. The condition of apples is rather better than that of peaches. Conditions are high in Northern districts, but relate principally to blooms. No fruit is expected in the Piedmont and Ohio Valley districts, and little in the Missouri belt. Prospects are brighter in the mountain and Pacific States. The area of clover decreased 3.8 per cent. below that of last year. Condition reported at 87.8. The general average of spring pasture is 92, against 97.7 last month.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE black plague is raging in China.

NORTH DAKOTA is suffering a drought.

SCANDINAVIANS are leaving this country in large numbers.

THE drought in Western and Central Kansas has been broken.

THERE are more than 33,000 cigar factories in the United States.

NEARLY every male royal personage of Europe now rides a bicycle.

THERE are 7200 lawyers in New York qualified to practice in the courts.

INDICATIONS point to a very moderate yield of apples throughout Missouri.

DAMAGE to the Union Pacific by floods in the Northwest will reach $1,000,000.

THE Royal Arcanum paid 1289 death benefits last year, aggregating $3,777,550.

THE Hessian fly is reported to have done great damage to the wheat fields of Zealand last season.

BUSINESS shows an improved outlook in all lines of trade, except those immediately affected by the coal strike.

ALL the manuscript material of the eleventh census, with the exception of the final three volumes, has been completed.

A LARGE number of elk have been wilfully and uselessly slaughtered in the mountains north of Green River, Wyoming.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT RAAB says the average cost of maintaining a pupil in the high schools of Illinois is $30.39.

WITH an avowed purpose of upholding the public school system, a new political party has been formed in Pennsylvania.

THE root which killed the five boys at Tarrytown, N. Y., has been pronounced by scientists to be that of the hemlock.

A NEW pest has appeared in the corn fields of Iowa in the shape of a yellow worm an inch long, and is creating havoc with the crop.

IT has been determined that the big Brooklyn Tabernacle fire was due to the carelessness of the tuners, who left a candle burning inside the organ.

GOLD is accumulating in European banks because capitalists are becoming distrustful of securities. Thirty-six millions in gold bullion is stored in the vaults of the Bank of England.

TWELVE sponge boats arrived at Key West, Fla., the other day and brought in 6000 bunches of very fine sponges. This is an exceptional take, and the general grade of the sponge is above the average.

SOLDIERS THRASHED THEM.

Ohio Militia Whip a Mob of Strikers With Their Fists.

About 9 o'clock a. m. the troops of Company K, Eighth Regiment, were at the mouth of the dangerous cut at McClainesville, Ohio, and were aroused by a terrific yell. Immediately a mob of thirty strikers descended upon them and began an assault upon the troops with stones and clubs. Captain Weybrecht and his company (K) were on their feet in a minute and ready for them.

The mob showed fight. Captain Weybrecht saw they had no arms, and that he had more men in his company than they had, and he ordered his men to put down their arms and whip them unarmed. He would not shoot unarmed men. The soldiers put down their arms and leaped in among the men, and in less than two minutes the Hungarians, Poles and Italians were scattered all around the mouth of the cut, but none seriously hurt.

Captain Weybrecht beat them completely. There was not one of the soldiers scratched. The mob went away, a disappointed crowd.

WETMORE FOR SENATOR.

The Rhode Island Legislature Elects Dixon's Successor.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE.

In Grand Committee of the Rhode Island Legislature at Newport George Peabody Wetmore was elected United States Senator to succeed Nathan Dixon. A dinner and a salute of 100 guns followed. In the Senate, thirty-two of the thirty-seven members were present, and the vote was unanimous for Wetmore. In the House there were four absentees, and the vote of the sixty-eight other members was also unanimous for Wetmore.

George Peabody Wetmore is a New Yorker by birth. He is forty-five years old. He is a pleasant, self-contained gentleman, with a round, smooth face. The name of Wetmore is a powerful one in Newport. Senator-elect Wetmore's father hailed from Vermont. He and his son, George Peabody, became prominent in New York banking circles. The elder Mr. Wetmore amassed a fortune in the China trade. When the old gentleman died George Peabody Wetmore fell heir to his father's fortune, which was estimated at several million dollars. Early in life he married Edith Keteltas, who was one of the belles of New York society. She was exceptionally beautiful. George Peabody Wetmore was made Governor of Rhode Island in 1886. He was a candidate for the Senate against Senator Dixon, whose successor he will now be. He also sought to defeat the candidacy of Senator Aldrich last year. One of Mr. Wetmore's daughters is the wife of Barton Willing, of Philadelphia.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

127TH DAY.—Three schedules, filling eighteen pages of the Tariff bill and relating to spirits and wines, cotton manufactures and flax, hemp and jute, were disposed of. The five-minute rule was in operation. The cotton schedule, covering ten pages, was disposed of in thirty minutes.

128TH DAY.—Little progress was made on the Tariff bill, the day being chiefly occupied with five-minute speeches.

129TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman and several others made attacks on the wool schedule of the Tariff bill.

130TH DAY.—The consideration ot the Tariff bill was continued. Messrs. Lodge, Teller, Hoar and Platt spoke in opposition to free wool.

131ST DAY.—Several amendments to the wool schedule of the Tariff bill were defeated by small majorities; Messrs. Dolph, Carey and Proctor spoke against free wool, and Mr. Kyle in favor of it.

132D DAY.—The Senate disposed of the woolen schedule and nearly all of the silk schedule of the Tariff bill.

The House.

147TH DAY.—The day was devoted to the consideration of District of Columbia business.

148TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was further considered. The Indian Commission was practically legislated out of office by a refusal to make an appropriation for it.

149TH DAY.—The House spent the day in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill.

150TH DAY.—There was considerable disorder in the debate on the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, assailed Mr. Holman, and came near to blows with Mr. Maddox, of Georgia. The bill was not disposed of.——The House passed a deficiency bill to provide money for the payment of dismissed employes of the printing office.

151ST DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was considered all day.

152D DAY.—The provision of the Indian Supply bill to remove the Indian supplies warehouse from New York to Chicago was defeated. The bill was then passed.

TRIES TO KILL CRISPI.

Anarchist "Marat" Fires at Italy's Premier in Rome.

Premier Crispi, of Italy, was shot at while driving from his residence in Rome to the Chamber of Deputies in a closed carriage.

The carriage was turning from the Via Gregoriana into the Via Capolecasa at 2.20 o'clock when a man, apparently loitering on the sidewalk, put his hand to his breast, drew a revolver and dashed into the street almost up to the carriage. He then lifted his revolver, took a short aim at the Premier and fired.

Signor Crispi was uninjured. He promptly sprang out of his carriage with the intention of seizing the would-be assassin. The latter, however, was almost immediately seized by the people attracted to the spot by the report of the revolver.

In a moment the neighborhood was crowded with excited people vowing vengeance. A rush was made for the assassin, who was struggling with his captors near the Premier's carriage, and he would undoubtedly have been lynched had it not been for the prompt arrival of the policemen.

The miscreant who tried to kill the Premier was with difficulty conveyed to the nearest police station after arrest. There he gave the name of Paola Lega, and said he is a joiner. He is also known as "Marat."

A New Map of America.

The work of a year is represented in a new map of this country, Canada, Mexico, and a part of the West Indies, now issuing from the General Land Office, at Washington. The map is deemed the most complete yet issued, and more than 14,000 copies will be distributed. It shows the extent of public surveys, Indian, military, and forest reservations, railroads, canals, and all private land claims.

Switzerland Repudiates Socialism.

A referendum was taken in Switzerland on a Socialist proposal to insert in the Swiss Constitution a paragraph affirming the right of every male citizen to employment. It was defeated by a vote of 300,000 to 85,000.

DEATH OF JUDGE PHELPS.

Fatal End of the Malady Which Baffled His Physicians.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

Judge William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister to Germany, died after a lingering illness a few mornings ago at his home at Teaneck, near Englewood, N. J. The exact nature of Judge Phelps's ailment was never definitely stated by his physicians. It was generally believed that he was suffering from pulmonary trouble, complicated by typhoid fever. He never enjoyed a robust constitution and it was known that he inherited pulmonary weakness.

William Walter Phelps was born in New York City August 24, 1839. His earliest ancestor in this country was William Phelps, a brother of the John Phelps who was private secretary to Oliver Cromwell. John J. Phelps, the father of William Walter, made a large fortune in business, and was the organizer and first president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. William Walter Phelps was graduated from Yale College in 1860, and three years later received the degree of LL.B. at the Columbia Law School. Entering active practice he became counsel for the Rock Island and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, the United States Trust Company and other corporations, before he was thirty years old. He was an enthusiastic Republican, and had been the successful counsel for his sister's father-in-law, William E. Dodge, in his noted contest for a seat in the House of Representatives; and in 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth New Jersey District, in which he resided. His opponent was A. B. Woodruff. Mr. Phelps's independence caused his defeat at the next Congressional election. The district in which he had been elected by 2715 majority chose his opponent by seven votes. In 1881 President Garfield sent him as United States Minister to Austria, where he was very popular. He resigned after Garfield's death and was elected to Congress from his old district, continuing to serve through three successive terms. He was named by President Harrison in March, 1889, one of the three Commissioners to adjust with the German Government the complications in reference to the Samoan Islands. The success achieved by the commission in its conferences with Prince Bismarck was attended by the treaty which Mr. Phelps brought back on his return. In the following June he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the German court. Mr. Phelps was appointed by Governor Werts in February, 1893, one of the judges of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. Soon after his graduation at Yale he married a daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, at New Haven, and his family consisted of his wife, two sons and a daughter. The elder son is Captain John Jay Phelps, who was named for his grandfather and received from him $100,000 as a special gift. Sheffield Phelps, the second son, has fine talents, and among his other accomplishments is that of a poet. He has adopted journalism as a pursuit. The daughter, Marian, was married June 1, 1893, to Dr. Franz von Rottenburg, of Berlin, Imperial Under Secretary of the Interior. Mme. Von Rottenburg resides in Berlin.

PANAMA'S CALAMITY.

The Loss About $3,000,000, and 5000 Persons Homeless.

The greatest calamity that has ever befallen Panama was the fire which started a few afternoons ago, and burned fiercely for nine hours before it could be got under control.

At 2 o'clock a. m. the flames were subdued after having destroyed over 300 buildings in the most thickly populated section of the city, including the Prefecture and the Chinese quarter.

The loss of property amounts to nearly $3,000,000. The insurance is estimated at only about $200,000. One-third of the area of the city is devastated, and 5000 persons are rendered homeless. The fire burned nearly every building on Lastablas, Juan Ponce, La St. Lamas, Salsipuedes and Espeanades streets. The city market was saved.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD.

About 100 Deaths a Day From a Plague in Hong Kong.

A plague is epidemic among the natives at Hong Kong, China. Fifteen hundred have already died, and half the remaining number have fled the city. Many Europeans have been seized with the scourge, but thus far only one death in the European colony has been reported. The average daily number of deaths among the natives is 100. Business is at a standstill and labor is completely paralyzed. The Goverament expects a total failure of the revenue from opium. It is proposed by the Government to destroy the native quarters, which are exceedingly filthy, and have long been the source of most of the diseases which have afflicted the community.

CHINESE PIRATES WHIPPED.

Thirty-two Killed in a Fight and Many Drowned.

A band of pirates with eight junks planned to attack Tanchi, a walled village in the district of Hsinning Quangtsung, China. The villagers, learning of the intention, procured the assistance of some Yamen runners and soldiers, so that when the pirates arrived they were surrounded by a force of 500.

There was a desperate fight, in which thirty-two pirates were killed and three captured. Three of the junks were seized, and many pirates were drowned while trying to escape the rest of the squadron. Eight villagers were wounded, one mortally.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE final drill and dress parade of the class of '94 took place at the West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy; the graduating hop was given in the evening.

SAMUEL MCKELVEY and William Minnis, of Franklin, Penn., were killed by a freight train near Polk, Penn.

Two young men named York and Bashey were drowned in Bound Brook, Augusta, Me., while bathing.

KINGSTON, N. Y., was visited by one of the most violent hail storms known in years. It was accompanied by a fierce gale. The hailstones were an inch in diameter. Much damage was caused to fruit and crops. Many windows were broken.

THE seventeen-year locusts and an astounding crop of mosquitoes have New Jersey at their mercy. Special church services were held for relief from the plague.

WHILE out rowing at Forty-ninth street and the North River, New York City, two men lost their lives by the capsizing of a boat. One was Antonio Sapio and the other Norman Drisdale.

JAMES B. CARPENTER was hanged at Mifflinton, Penn., for the murder of his father, James J. Carpenter, at Port Royal on December 10, 1893. The latter was a blind huckster.

THE immense boiler in Gosler & Co.'s saw mill at Deloys, Penn., blew up. Fireman Joseph Pickey and his little daughter were killed, the mill was demolished and the boiler was thrown seventy-five feet.

BURGLARS cracked a safe and got away with $20,000 in Government bonds, the property of the Milltown (Conn.) Congregational Church.

THE Schenectady (N. Y.) Savings Bank is short $13,000. August Henke, the bank's accountant, disappeared on the discovery and has been found dead.

THE great T-shaped building fronting on Elm, Pearl and Duane streets, New York City, occupied chiefly by Vernon & Co., the wholesale paper dealers, went up in flames and smoke. It was a $425,000 blaze.

South and West.

THE village of Sagola was destroyed and a large amount of timber burned by forest fires in Michigan.

A SHARP frost visited Idaho, resulting in great damage to vegetables.

THE house of a farmer, Mitchell, near Grady, Oklahoma, was struck by lightning. Orton Mitchell, aged twenty, was instantly killed and his three sisters fatally injured.

MINERS were dissatisfied with the terms of the settlement agreed on in Columbus, Ohio, and the workmen in many sections declared they would not accept the compromise.

THE Prohibitionists, in convention at Emporia, Kan., nominated E. O. Pickering for Governor.

JOHN M. TAYLOR, for many years a citizen of Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, has confessed that the $18,000 in pensions he has drawn from the Government has been obtained by perjury, forgery and bribery.

MRS. HENRY L. SWEET and her thirteen-year old son were found drowned in Lake Superior, near Duluth, Minn.

THE Kansas Populist Convention adopted a woman suffrage plank, whereupon Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna Shaw publicly donned Populist badges. Governor Lewelling was renominated by acclamation.

THE coalition of the American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor was effected at the first annual convention of the Railway Union at Chicago.

A SAWMILL engine near Laclede, Mo., exploded, killing James Lague and son.

Washington.

SENATOR QUAY explained certain charges that Senators and Representatives were interested in a Washington street railway deal, and the Sugar Scandal Committee was directed to investigate the matter.

THE President has nominated Joseph R. Jewell, of New York, to be agent for the Indians of the New York agency.

SECRETARY CARLISLE appointed the Hon. Herman Stump, Superintendent of Immigration; Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, and Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island; a Commissioner to investigate the general subject of the immigration laws, with special reference to the padrone system. They are clothed with full power.

THE President selected the following Board of Engineers to recommend what length of span, not less than 2000 feet, would be safe and practicable for a bridge over the Hudson River under the terms of the act of Congress recently passed. Professor W. H. Burr, of Columbia College, New York; George S. Morrison, of Chicago; G. Bouscaren, of Cincinnati; Theodore Cooper, of New York, and Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

CHARLES E. SILL, a former employe of the Carnegie Company, testified in regard to armor plate frauds before the investigating committee in Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Captain Evans and Dr. O'Reilley, left Washington for a trip down Chesapeake Bay.

Foreign.

A DESPATCH from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, says that a coup d' etat has been effected, and that Senor Marinigo has assumed the Presidency. There was no disorder.

FIVE women, including a member of the Salvation Army, were suffocated to death at Glasgow, Scotland, while in bed, by an escape of gas.

AN outline of the proposed Hawaiian Constitution was made public.

NEARLY 400 guests attended the reception on the United States cruiser Chicago, at Gravesend, England.

SPAIN, France, Italy and Germany sent warships to Morocco, where civil war was thought to be inevitable.

PROPERTY valued at more than $1,000,000 was destroyed by fire in Panama.

BRAZILIAN insurgents are gaining victories. General Saraiva's troops are reported to have taken Baulista de Curim and to be now advancing upon Santa Anna.

A CABLEGRAM from Seoul, the capital of Korea, reports that the rebels have been overcome and peace has been restored. The United States steamship Baltimore, ordered to Korea to protect Americans, is in Korean waters.

LORD COLERIDGE, Chief Justice of England, is dead.

JUDGE RICKS, in United States Circuit Court at Cleveland, Ohio, has rendered a decision which practically declares the Ohio tax inquisition law unconstitutional. The decision enjoins the Treasurer from collecting $600,000 in back taxes from half a dozen big estates.

PARIS socialists have decided to open a theatre for the purpose of presenting their principles to the public in the guise of plays.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Miners Get Half Their Demands at the Conference.

A settlement of the soft-coal strike in a portion of the region involved was reached at Columbus, Ohio, by the adoption of a new scale of wages for mine labor on a basis of sixty cents for Ohio and sixty-nine cents for Pennsylvania. This implied mutual concessions. The miners are to receive an average of ten cents increase over what they were paid when the strike was declared, but ten cents less than they demanded.

The miners' National officers believed the men would abide by the agreement. But they did not deny that there would be dissatisfaction and threats of rebellion for a few days. It was believed that the agreement would be ratified throughout the States involved.

The only dissenting vote was that of A. A. Adams, President of the Ohio District United Mine Workers. He refused to sign the agreement. Portions of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois were represented.

President McBride said: "It is not what we hoped to get, but it is nevertheless a victory for the miners, and it was the best we could hope to get under the circumstances. Everything was turning against us. The miners were starving in many places. Industries were paralyzed, and property was being destroyed by irresponsible parties in many places; all of which was blamed upon the miners. This caused us to lose public sympathy.

"I think the agreement will be generally and promptly ratified by the miners in all the districts."

A majority of the operators left for their homes immediately, and those who could be seen were confident that the agreement would bring about a speedy settlement of the strike.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

24 MILK AND CREAM.

The market during the whole of the past week could be rated firm, with a good inquiry for and consequent ready sale of platform surplus. The ruling price for the latter has been $1.07 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 1¾c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,096,141
Condensed milk, gals			13,550
Cream, gals			48,560
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	—	@	19
Western, extras	—	@	19
Western, firsts	17	@	18
Western, thirds to seconds	14	@	16½
State—Extra	17½	@	18
Firsts	—	@	17
Seconds	—	@	14
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	15	@	16
Seconds	12	@	14
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	14
Seconds to firsts	12	@	13½
Thirds	—	@	9½
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	8⅞
Full cream, good to prime	8½	@	8¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7½	@	7¾
Part skims, com. to prime	4½	@	7
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	14	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	15	@	16
Western—Fresh, best	13	@	14
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	2 85
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 55	@	2 65
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 20	@	2 30
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 05	@	2 20
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	1 07½	@	1 10
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, N. C., ₱ qt	12	@	14
Strawberries, ₱ qt	3	@	12
Watermelons, Fla., each	30	@	35
Cherries, Del., ₱ lb	4	@	10
Peaches, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	3 50
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	15	@	16
1893, common to good	13	@	14
Pacific Coast, choice	15½	@	16
Common to prime	10	@	14
Old odds	4	@	7
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover mixed	55	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	14	@	22
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	7
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Chickens, Phila, broilers	25	@	30
Western	20	@	25
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Ducks, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	3 75
Old, ₱ sack	3 00	@	3 50
Cabbage, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—Bermuda, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Egyptian, ₱ bag	2 25	@	2 50
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 25
Lettuce, local, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@	4 00
Asparagus, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
String beans, ₱ basket	75	@	1 50
Green peas, ₱ basket	1 50	@	1 75
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Tomatoes, Fla., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	50	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 00	@	3 25
Spring Patents	3 80	@	3 90
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	62⅝
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	46	@	46½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	48
Track mixed	—	@	48
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	67
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 00	@	10 00
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 50	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7¼	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	6	@	8
Country dressed	5½	@	7
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 37½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 10	@	5 35
Dressed	5½	@	8

Doing More than One's Share.

There seems to be a fear on the part of a good many people and some really conscientious Christians, too of doing more than their share of the work in which they are engaged. It seems to be wonderfully human and natural for a great many to shirk responsibility, to leave whatever does not actually belong to their particular work to some one else. How often have we seen a young man enter a store with an excellent opportunity before him, perhaps with a sense of fairness and only doing what was fair and what was his share, fail to be to his employer what he might have been. Such a young man will be a clerk a long time unless he happens to have parents with money to set him up in business, and even then he is at a disadvantage, for he is always afraid he will do what does not belong to him to do.

This is very common in all walks of life. In every kind of business most of us are looking for the easiest berth we can find. We heard two men talking the other day, and one of them said, "Well, I should like to take that place, but I understand it is not a very soft berth, and that is what I am looking for. I am looking for a snap." Boys hinder and delay their usefulness and their chances for life in being afraid of doing too much.

We remember hearing a boy say that he entered a store as an apprentice, but did not like the work of cleaning windows; he did not like to sweep the floor, he hated to clean up the basement; and was always wishing for the time when he did not have to do that work. In fact, he was above his place, and it was not long before his employer realized it and his place was filled by another. Such plans and such maxims as these make work irksome. The time hangs heavily on one's hands, the days seem long and there does not seem to be much in life worth living for except the antiscipation that some time one will have a very easy time and not have to work at all. This is an unhealthy sentiment,—grows on one and gets to be a curse and blasts many a life. How different when we see a young man who, on starting in life, is ready for any thing. Dirty work, hard work, disagreeable tasks of any kind are taken up cheerfully, pleasantly and done with all his heart. No wonder the young man advances rapidily, no wonder he is liked, no wonder he soon has a better place, no wonder his fellow-clerks envy him almost. He is always ready. He never has to be urged. His work does not need to be watched. It is well done. He does not leave work undone.

He is not afraid to look his employer fairly in the eye at all times. He does not realize the passage of hours. It is hardly time to commence work before it is over, the days pass so quickly. His whole heart is in his work. He cannot get enough done. He has the ambition to be all the help possible. He feels a deep interest in the business. He makes it his own.

We hope that some who are perhaps just starting out in life and may soon be holding their first position may see these words and thus save many heart-aches and much distress, above all taking Christ with them into everything, doing everything for Christ's sake and to God's glory. —*Union Gospel News.*

The Cost of Intemperance.

You deposit—
Your money—and lose it.
Your time—and lose it.
Your character—and lose it.
Your health of body—and lose it.
Your strength of mind—and lose it.
Your manly independence—and lose it.
Your self-respect—and lose it.
Your home comfort—and lose it.
Your wife's happiness—and lose it.
Your children's rights—and lose it.
Your country's honor—and lose it.
Your own soul—and lose it.

R. J. Burdette's Advice About Wealth.

If you were in Honolulu, my boy, without a cent, and had to draw on the folks at home, here in Boston, for money enough to pay your hotel bill and get home, you would think, as you waited for the slow collection of that draft, that you were indeed in a far country. Well, one of these days you are going to make a long journey, and with less money; you will gather your feet up into your bed, and turn your face to the wall, and sail out across a sea so wide that no Columbus has ever yet returned to tell us what the land beyond its dark rolling billows is like. You may sail away in good style. Possibly five hundred dollars will pay for the enclosing caskets in which they lay away what is left of you here; over the last port at which you touch on this planet—Gravesend, is it not?—ten thousand dollars may erect a memorial shaft, and yet, somehow, you will land on the other shore, it may be, side by side and on equal terms with a voyager who set sail at the time you did.

He cleared from a dingy ship in the Almshouse hospital, and he had no name, so if they had marked a resting-place for him in Potter's Field, at which most of his class last touch, they would have put up a board with "Number 8,549" on it. But he did not even have that memorial, because they gave him to the medical students, and he never got a grave. And, my boy, it would be a humiliating thing—if it would be no worse—if, when you got there, you should find that all your wealth was so far away that it would take longer than all eternity to draw up on it, while Lazarus, having nothing to leave, had brought all that he had with him. It would set you to thinking how strange it was that you, with all your wealth and education and genius and opportunities, had failed to discover what Lazarus had learned so easily—this little, secret hiding-place, this pocket inside the shroud, where a man may hide away a little faith, a little love, a little trust—Oh! a little package no bigger than a mustard-seed will move mountains—all the wealth, all the imperishable riches that he needs on the other side.

It is a good thing to be rich, my boy; as rich as Abraham, who "was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold," and his riches did not hurt him, but money is not the best thing in the world; I doubt sometimes whether it is even one of the best things. I know that men do the wickedest things in the world for the sake of it. Get rich if you can honestly and fairly and unselfishly. But do not be in a hurry about it.

It is a curse of the age into which you have been born—this greedy haste to be rich; this branding every thought and every plan and every hope and aspiration with the dollar mark, until the man's soul must look to the angels who can see it like a show-window at a reduction sale, with everything in it tagged with a price. And the price is frequently a lie, in the window and the soul.

WITTY WELLS, OF S. D.

Secretary Morton Asked for Seeds That Will Grow Dollars, Carp and Plug Tobacco.

Rather a funny letter was read to the House yesterday by Representative Pickler of South Dakota while the agricultural bill was under consideration, says the Washington *Post*. Mr. Pickler has a constituent named James Wells, living at Britton, S. D., and Mr. Wells, or rather Mr. Wells' wife, wants some garden seeds. So he made his appeal in the following words:

"I would like some seventy-day corn, and, if the new Administration has any new silver seed that will produce standard silver dollars, or even Mexican dollars, in about sixty days, I would like some of that. Our land is well adapted to the raising of silver. We would like something that would yield 1000 bushels to the acre and sell for $1 a bushel. We have not farmed much, but are looking for anything new or profitable. Some of or friends say German carp is a good crop. We will put in a few acres of carp for a starter if we can get the seed. Some of our kind friends recommend ostriches, but they grow so few in a hill that we will not venture to try them. There is a small lake near our farm, and my wife is anxious to raise some gondolas. They are an Italian bird, I believe. The climate here is severe, but she thinks she could raise them by keeping them near a hard coal burner in the Winter season. If Mr. Morton could be prevaild upon to send us a pair of young ones we would esteem it a great favor. We could use some canvas-back duck seed to good advantage. We want to try some hard coal seed this year, as we have paid $10 a ton for coal about as long as we care to. One of my young sons has a desire to raise a pair of elephants to break our land with. Do you think Mr. Morton would be willing to send us a couple of elephant eggs to try the experiment? Some of our advanced thinkers advise me to raise a crop of plug tobacco. In selecting seed I wish you would send "Spear Head," "Climax" or "Star." The climate is too dry for fine cut. If the department has anything new in jack rabbits I would like a few vines that would bear the second year."

Spoiled It All.

A farmer went to hear John Wesley preach. Wesley said he would take up three topics of thought. He was talking chiefly about money. His first was, "Get all you can." The farmer nudged a neighbor and said: "This is strange preaching. I never heard the like before. This is very good." Then Wesley discoursed on "Industry," "Activity," "Living to Purpose," and reached his second division, "Save all you can." The farmer became more excited. "Was there ever anything like this?" he said. Wesley denounced thriftlessness and waste, and he satirized the willful wickedness which lavishes in luxury, and the farmer rubbed his hands, and he thought, "All this I have been taught from my youth up," and what with getting, and what with hoarding, it seemed to him that "salvation" had come to his house. But Wesley advanced to his third head, which was, "Give all you can." "Ah, dear! ah, dear," said the farmer, "he has gone and spoiled it all."—Ram's Horn.

A Queer Freak of Memory.

Dr. C. B. Ratcliffe tells us of a French lady who had lived in France until she reached her sixteenth year, and up to that time spoke only French. Then she came to England and began to speak English.

When about 20 years of age, she married an American gentleman, and from that time for about 20 years she lived sometimes in America, sometimes in England, speaking English habitually and French scarcely ever.

When Dr. Radcliffe saw her, her mind was feeble, and that was all, but about two years afterward he found she had forgotten everything connected with her married life, her English not excepted, and if asked who she was and where she was she gave her maiden name and mentioned the street where she had lived in Paris when a girl.—Interior.

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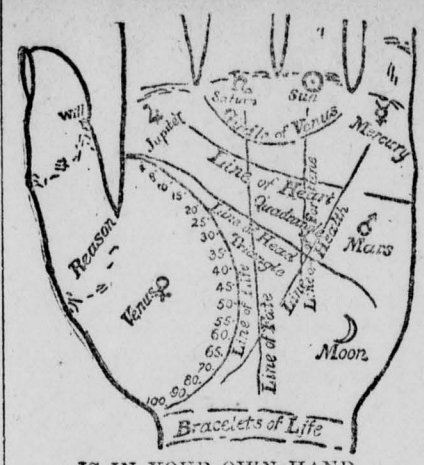
YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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